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EXTRACTS FROM THE KINGSTON GAZETTE (Canadian Public Archives)

VOL. I. Part - 1

Transcribed by Richard C. Knopf, Anthony Wayne Parkway Board,

February-March, 1958

REFERENCE

Kingston Gazette,

Vol. I pt 1

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Incidents of the

War

of

1812. 1813. 1814 --

from

a scarce Copy

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INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR 1812 &c.

On the Approaching War

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir, --

I beg leave to address, thro' the medium of your paper, a few words to the inhabitants of these provinces, upon the critical state of our political relations with the United States.

A few words on the Critical state of our political relations with the U.S.

I set out with a thorough conviction, in my own mind, that was is at no great distance, and that we shall soon be called upon to defend every thing dear to us against a system of warfare, grounded upon the Avowed principles of plunder and rapine.

This is no vague conjecture; as every man may soon have his doubts cleared up (if he entertains any) by a reference to the American journals, where no secret is made of the "Ways and means" by which this war is to be carried on.

Ways and Means by

A division of the lands in the Canadas, amongst the soldiery of the conquering army is held out as a bait to the enterprising part of their community, to induce them to embark in this wild crusade; and what is still more singular, this is counted upon by their first politicians as forming a regular branch of finance.

which this War is to be carried. on.

Every one has heard of the old adage, of counting chickens before they are hatched.

The slightest attention to the following statement will place this matter in a true light.

Let us suppose War is declared, and every point the enemies of Peace in the United States have in view, carried into full effect. The invasion of the Canadas has commenced in good earnest, and an immense multitude of the most worthless part of theAmerican population poured in upon us.

One of two things must happen, they are either stopt in their career, by a manly and prompt resistance on our part, or they are allowed to proceed in their career of conquest.

If the inhabitants of this province are true to themselves, and act with any degree of spirit and unanimity; or, if they are not greatly degenerated from what their ancestors were the wantonness and rapacity of the American democrats will meet with a chastisement they littl calculate upon.

If the Canadians are loyal, they will be organized and trained to arms, in their own defence, and supported by the well-known

courage and discipline of the British army, they will form an impenetrable barrier, and prove the safe guard and shield of their Country.

This be ng so obviously their interest, I have no doubt but they will most cheerfully concur with every measure of the Governor for the defence of the Country, as there can exist but one opinion as to the peculiar, and unexampled happiness all classes of the community have enjoyed, under the British Government.

No period could be more favorable to the defence of ou American possessions than the present, what ever our American possessions than the presnet, whatever our enemies may think and say to the contrary. The corrupt and venal political speculators in the United States. They preach to their deluded adherents the advantages that would result from an attak upon our possessions, at this moment, presuming upon circumstance of our having so great a portion of disposable force employed in fighting the battles of Europe in the peninsula, and indeed, in every part of the world, sustaining the honor and glory of the Country, and exalting the British name above all the nations upon earth.

They know that if they succeed in embroiling their country in a War with Great Britain, they render a most acceptable service to Bonaparte, who has both the power and inclination to reward such services.

They, however do not calculate (or probably do not care) what the issue of such a measure may be, as a number of

individuals have taken a lead in the politics of the United States who are by birth, and every tie of nature, aliens to the Country, and therefore care not what may become of the nation, as no reverse of fortune can render their situation worse; Whereas, in the general wreck, they may be able to come in for a share of the plunder. I shall therefore lay before my country men the prospects they may fairly look to, in this impending struggle. It is pretty clear that if they attack us, it must be with an army composed of new levies, as they have no disposable force at present. If they are to raise and discipline their troops for the invasion and plunder of Canada, have not we the same means of raising a force for the defence of Canada, may, have not we every advantage over them in that respect.

We have real liberty, grounded upon the most wise and equitable laws, we have proerty, either transmitted to us by our ancestors, or acquired by our own industry, arising out of the happy connexion subsisting between us and the parent state.

We have the characteristic feelings and attachments arising out of national Associations, and virtuous habits.

We have a clergy noted for the morality of their lives, and the lessons of virtue their examp,e daily inculcates.

The husbandman cultivates his farm with the confortable assurance, that what he sows with hope, he will reap in safety. And when we consider that notwithstanding all the heavy demands which press upon the brave and generous nation to which we owe our protection and happiness, we are kept free from taxation.

That is, we share in her prosperity; but, are exempted from her privation.

On the other hand, look at what is generally called the War faction, or democratic part of the American population -- the heads of that party are the avowed patrons of slavery, and dealers in human blood, a traffic which has a natural tendency to eradicate from their minds every feeling of humanity; or in short, every feeling whatever, where their interests or personal safety is not concerned.

They are loud for war, under the idea that their remote situation will shield them from its terrors.

This policy, on their parts, it requires little penetration to foresee, will entail upon them all the calamities incident to war, in an aggrivated degree.

Do they imagine that we are ignorant of their situation; or that we do not know how to retaliate up on them the calamtieies they would so w llingly heap upon us?

I could easily shew how that is to be done, but shall leave that part of the discussion for the present, to say a few words upon the war as it affects us more immediately, upon the frontiers of the Province.

Be it known then, that the, "Qiaw axres" in Congress, talk of Marching into Canada, as if it were one of the most harmless amusements imaginable; and that after all these Canadites are routed out. they are to make an allotment of their lands, as a reward to these modern crusaders, for their valient achievement.

No man talks lightly of war who knows any thing about the matter; we may therefore conclude that those who have set up the War -- Whoop, on the other side of the line, have yet the trade to learn. While I deprecate war, and above all others, this most unnatural war, and the disgraceful and corrupt motives which have ledt to it; a war waged in coeoperation with a bloody Despot, who has wantonly ##### trampled upon the li erties of Europe, and eluged every country around him, with the blood of its inhabitants.

And that the American people should enlist under the banners of this fell destroyer of the human race, is a deplorable and striking picture of human depravity. While I deprecate and deplore such madness, on the part of the American people, I however beg that it may be clearly understood, that I entertain no fears whatever about the issue of it, come when it will, as there can be no dou t whatever but the Canadian population will cheerfully come forward and maintain the warlike character of their ancestors.

The regular force we have already in these provinces greater and more efficient than all the United States Army; and we can raise militia as fast as they can, and, as they are to be aggressors, we shall remain quietly at home, while they must take a long journey to come to us.

That we shall beat them, and send what remains of them home again , there remains no doubt whatever, if we act in a manner, consistent with our duty to our Country.

But should the enemy succeed in persuading the Canadian people that they are come to fraternize and regenerate them, by

blending their understandings with a dose of republican jargon, the case of the Canadians will be miserable indeed; but that of brother Jonathan very little improved. The British army can keep Canada as long as "Britannia rules the Waves."

Quebec is not only invulnerable against any attack of the enemy; but from the facility with which succours can be thrown into it, there never could be a conquest made in this province, till they have first subdued our fleets, a task that will require the skill and courage of all their naval Commanders, the great and valiant Rogers included.

This is the utmost extent of the evil in a national point of view.

If the Canadians are from faction or cowardice so dastardly as [to] suffer their Country to be over-run, they will have time enough for repentance. It is not to be supposed that any army will starve in a Country that has any thing left to eat. Feeding their conquerors is a tax always imposed upon the countries over run by the French armis, as some small return for the freedom and happiness conferred upon them.

It is not therefore to be supposed that warriors, who have leagued with these modern Vandals, will fail to imitate them in so essential a point.

I say nothing of the liberties that may be taken with the weaker and unprotected sex, by the unlicenced Banditti that may compose this army.

I present merely an outline and leave it to the feelings of every husband and fathbr to fill up the picture.

These are evils I hope will never be felt amongst us as nothing can be fairer than the prospect we have before us, of a successful issue to the impending war.

Our provident government has placed at our head an O fficer of great experience, and military talents; and one who cannot fail to inspire confidence, as he has not only merited, but obtained success, in all the vicissitudes of an active military life.

Our troops have a confidence grounded upon the national glory, which they have no fear of tarnishing; and are longing for an opportunity of giving the democrats a lesson, that will strike deeper into their minds, than all the moral precepts delivered by the pacific Councillors at Washington.

A Canadian.

From the York Gazette Extra.

Feb. 4, 1812

An Address to the Inhabitants of Upper Canada

&&&

Gentlemen,

At a crisis like the present, when the War preparations of our neighbours are brought to our very doors, and the attack of the Canadas become a common theme of conversation, not only amongst the idle and speculating part of the community but is gravely brought forward in Congress as a National Measure; it is

high time that we should be prepared to meet the blow, aimed not only at our prosperity, but against the more industrious and virtuous classes in both Countries.

My object is to lay before my readers a fair and candid statement of the relative situations of the two Countries, now brought to the brink of this awful precipice, and to present a slight sketch of the evils that must result from this most unnatural and detestable policy of the American Government.

It is now evident that war can no longer be avoided, as the calculations of the Democrats, founded upon the forbearance of England, are evidently erroneous.

All their bullying and swaggering about the great exploits they were to perform, such as marching into Canada, and if she did not rescind her Decrees, and abandon those Maritime Rights, upon which her very existence as a Nation depends, together with many other civil things they were ready to have dictated to her, having produced no effect whatever upon the British Nation, or her Councils.

The consequence of all this is loud and noisy preparation for War. This is an event the corrupt and venal wretches who have sold their Country to our implacable enemy have long been driving at; they have now nearly accomplished their object.

An army of 25,000 men are voted to invade and lay waste these Provinces, and when the nature of the American population is considered, we can be at no loss in forming a correct estimate of the description of men composing this Army.

It is not to be supposed that the Yeomanry of the Country will quit their comfortable homes, and abandon their families and every tie in life, to expose themselves to the bayonet or tomahawk, in fighting the battles of Bonaparte, Madison and Co.

It is not my wish, or intention, to deny the Patriotism or Courage of the American People, as I firmly believe, if the cause of their Country required the sacrifice, they would act as they have done on former occasions, and not be found wanting in either.

Whilst we are appreciating our enemy, it is both folly and injustice to under rate or with hold from him his due. But there will not be many men found in the invading Army possessed of those virtues.

The American who really loves his Country, cannot but deplore the wickedness# and folly of his Government who have thus dragged the nation into a war with the only Country upon earth which stands between them and universal dspotism. Their armies therefore must evidently be composed of the refuse and scum of the earth, Renegades and Vagabonds of all Nations, who having fled from justice in their native land, have found an Asylum in the United States, and unhappily for that Country and their neighbours an impunity of their crimes. Men of this description may no doubt be found to fill up their ranks.

Our fertile plains and the fruits of our industry are no doubt temptations every way calculated to excite their avarice, and gratify their abominable and licentious passion for plunder and rapine.

It is no ideal picture I attempt to delineate, as the objects

of the Government of the United States have been fully discussed in Congress, and# this system of plunder and robbery openly avowed.

They have no objection whatever in letting loose upon us this horrid Banditti, and pouring in upon these Provinces an army of Savages of the very worst description; and yet they are extremely trickish on that head themselves, and are very desirous of fastening upon us every hostile measure of the Indians.

They have even carried this jealousy so far, as to accuse us of having stirred up the Prophet, and set him upon the Great, the Modest, and the Consistent Gen Harrison.

It is by thse lies they have succeeded in prejudicing the minds of the people against the only Nation now left worthy of their alliance and friendship.

But every man who knows any thing of war must know this very army prepared to invade our Provinces, will prove the greatest scourge to their own Country that they ever experienced.

Admitting they are successful to the full extent of their object, and both the Canadas in their possession, let us see for a moment how the case would stand.

The horrors to be committed in performing this great exploit will (like those which have marked every step of their Ally Bonaparte) be gilded over with a false glare which is the sure attendant of successful villainy.

The present population put to the sword or driven from their habitations the weaker sex disposed of as is usual on like occasions, and the lands divided amonst these modern Vandals.

This, it is to be presumed, is the consummation of their object, and the prize for which the Government of the United States are to commit so many crimes, and pour in upon their unoffending neighbours such a torrent of misery.

It is not difficult to show that this very success would prove the ruin of all the Countries situated on both Bank of the St Lawrence, and all the Lakes and Waters of which it is the discharge of outlet. Is it in human nature to suppose that the British Nation will sit down tamely and allow her enemy to enjoy the fruits of her rapacious and cruel conquest?

The Empire, of which we form an integral part, has in a high degree those attributes which are the surest indications of her strength.

Her moderation, justice and magnanimity, are themes of admiration amongst the lovers of virtue in all nations.

The glorious contest she is now maintaining for the independence of Europe, is unparalleled in the annals of the world.

A nation boldly standing forward, single handed, to stem a torrent that has borne down the greatest military powers, and but for her generous military powers, and but for hergenerous efforts would long ago have obliterated every trace of liberty and reduced us all to a state of slavery the more insufferable, as we have already felt and enjoyed the blessings of freedom.

Is it to be supposed that such a nation, after having driven this modern Attilla from the Ocean and now beating him in every battle upon land, where he dares present himself, will suffer a parcel of peddling land jobbers to wrest from her a foot of territory?

A territory now rendered doubly valuable to her from the abundant supplies she is yearly deriving from it for the use of her Naval arsenals. The evils of War, as they affect their own Country, no power upon Earth but themselves can avert, as success or defeat are to th m equally ruinous.

If they had possession of the Canadas without permission to avail themselves of the St Lawrence what benefit could they possibly derive from any increase to their already too widely extended possessions? If we discharge the duty we owe to our Country, and to ourselves, we have nothing to fear.

We have daily experienced that bold and manly policy is the safest and wisest.

All the Nations of Europe who have temporized, or cringed to the bloody usurper, have invariably been trampled upon in the most barbarous and Wanton manner.

The brave alone have averted his desolating fury.

Let us act worthy of the British character, and instead of becoming the victims of their rapacity, we shall teach our enemies a maxim they seem to have forgotten, that honesty is the best policy.

I do not presume to say what measures our Government has adopted, but what most materially concerns us, every man in this Province may readily know.

That the Government are determined to defend the Country to the last extremity, there can be no doubt; & that every means we possess will be called into action, is equally unquestionable.

The value of these Provinces to Great Britain is now so greatly enhanced, that we may rest assured she will never

abandon them.

If a temporary possession of them could even be obtained, they must be delivered up on a peace taking place.

As I have not with held from any countrymen the evils we are threatened with I shall with equal candor say a word or two for the benefit of my Yankey friends, before they pass the Rubicon.

Whilst you gentlemen are playing the Devil with us poor Canadians, what do you imagine we are going in the mean time?

Do you suppose we are a parcel of Quakers?

You have probably forgot that Great Britain has either a Navy or an Army.

Be assured brother Jonathan, that for every Canadian Cabin you burn or destroy, the British will retaliate upon you ten fol.d If you are determined upon becoming such deadly sinners, it is not reasonable to expect that John Bull will be quite faint.

You calculate also upon exciting Rebellion amongst us, by making a party in the Country.

This gnetleman, is a repugnant to humanity, as it is too good policy. If you will condescend to read the History of the British Nation you will find that Rebellion never escaped punishment, or the exciters of it, the chastisement due to their crimes.

And as for the policy of the measure, I shall merely beg of you to recollect that there is a certain class of miserable fellow creatures amongst yourselves, that would require the help of very little Logic to see the j stice of cutting the throats of their oppressors.

You had better not begin to throw stones, least you get your own windows broken.

I could mention other dangers you have reason to dread, if it were my wish to intimidate you, but I have no intentions of the sort, my appeal is to your understandings not to your fears. I shall now conclude with an exhortation to my fellow Countrymen, that they will come forward and rally round the Governemen t and brave the impending storm like men.

No casue can be more glorious, than that in which we are engaged, nor incitement to Action greater than ours.

The enemy threatens to wrest from us every object that can render life desirable, and reduce us to a state of dependance and misery. The defence of our Country, and all that is dear to us, is a sacred trust, which it would be the highest degree of baseness to betray.

However strong the temptations and motives for action may be on the part of the enemy, they hold no degree of comparison with ours. We have therefore every advantage which is derived from a good cause, and an honorable and justifiable motive for entering upon this contest.

The general selected to command us, is perfectly acquainted with the Country and Inhabitants he has been called upon to defend. He can entertain no fears as to the issue, and I am confident there is not an Officer under him who feels the smallest apprehension for the safety of the Province.

Let us therefore step forward with one accord, and second the efforts of Government by presenting our services in any

way where they can be of use in the common cause and I will pledge my life for it, that the Province is invulnerable.

A Loyalist.

Prepare for War.

Mr Editor.

No man can depreciate war more than I do.

It is certainly an evil, and an evil of no common magnitude. But it is not to be warded off by indolently deploring the miseries that attent it.

Like other evils it is magnified by timidity and supineness, and the most effectual means of averting it or breaking its force, is to be prepared to meet it with courage. Hesitation and fear invite aggression.

In vain do we exert skill and industry in acquiring property if we want courage to protect it. Ir will serve only to allure an invader who has the boldness to seize what we want spirit to defend.

England expects every man to do his duty, was the energetic address of the greatest of Heroes to his intripid associates on that memorable day when he terminated a career of glory unparalleled in the annals of fame, and blasted forever the Corsican Tyrant's proud hopes of rivalling his country on the Ocean.

At the present crisis we may well suppose this animating appeal of the illustrious Nelson to the patriotism of his fellows in arms made to ourselves; and I have shewn that honor, gratitude every generous feeling, nay even interest itself should impel us to rouse at the call.

It remains toshew that the exertions to which we are thus prompted will not be ineffectual. It would be an illiberal as well as a dangerous prejudice to suppose that the citizens of America want bravery; but we may without arrogance rate our valor as not inferior to theirs.

But then it man be said we are undisciplined!

In this respect too they are not greatly our superiors.

Their present regular forces are not numerous, and their militia, for the most parts not better skilled in Military manoeuvres than our own.

We have amongst us many experienced officers, and many of those veteran Loyalists who distinguished themselves in the last American War; and it is to ve presumed that, at the present juncture, we will all, with alacrity, devote the necessary time and attention to acquire that facility in military evolutions which is requisite to give effect to personal valor. Is our frontier extensive and in many parts exposed?

Theirs is the same.

Will they assail us by predatory incursions?

We have it in our power to abundantly to retaliate.

If they resort to a more regular and honorable mode of warfare, and attempt to invade us with an embodied force; this must be so limited in number by the necessary accompanyment of baggage, provisions and military stores, that it will be no difficult matter for us, slender as our population is, to meet them with at least equal numbers. --

This however is speaking as though we had no resources to look to but our own.

How do the advantages preponderate on our side when we throw into the scale the assured cooperation and support of the best disciplined troops in rhe world, eager for an opportunity to emulate the brilliant exploits of their fellow soldierz in Spain and Portugal! Besides, it is evident that, on the Sea Coast our neighbors are more vulnerable and more exposed to the forces of our mother country than we are to theirs; and that the principal part of their strength and resources will be required to defend themselves from invasion, instead of invading us.

Indeed it is evident that they presume upon our making no resistance. When they find that we are not inclined tamely to allow them to dispose of our persons and property, but are animated with the zeal and spirit which the present posture of affairs requires; that we feel as men ought to feel when their best interests are at stake; and are determined to act as becomes British subject, they will probably pause a little over this favorite project and afford another proof of the soundness of that political maxim, that the most effectual way to keep war at a distance is to be prepared to meet it.

Falkland.

Tuesday March 24 —

Porters plan of Invasion

Mr Editor

It is a matter of surprise to your friends that you should in your last paper, have inserted so erroneous an account of the Militia Law; and the rather as it would have been easy for you to have obtained correct information on the subject.

The Guardian, from which you have copies, is very bad authority.

The Militia Law provides, that two flank companies shall be formed from every Battalion, which are in no case to exceed one third of the number of men in such Battalion. They are to be composed of such as do not exceed forty years, and these companies are liable to be called out six days in every month to be trained and exercised until they shall have acquired a sufficient degree of expertness.

Where it is not convenient to assemble the whole company so frequently, it is provided that they may be drilled in squads or divisions. The men who compose these companies are while they belong to them, exempt from performing statue labour on the High Ways, from serving as jurors and from discharging any parochial office; and are not liable to be arrested for debt.

It is intended that these companies shall be first employed on actual service; and they may be marched to any part of the Province where the President shall think their services most required.

But in this particular they do not at all differ from any detachment of the Militia that might be called out under the former law; and in other respects the additional time to be spent in learning their exercises seems to be pretty well compensated for by the exemptions they will enjoy.

This Law will doubtless soon be published, and in the mean time the particulars above stated may be satisfactory to the public, who may rely on their being correct.

One of your Subscribers.

Preparation for War

The accounts from Washington continue systematically contradictory — one day breathing War, the next all attuned to Peace.

In the mean time, something like notes of preparation #are founded. The Intelligencer says General Dearborn has proceeded to Albany to Act as General in Chief of the "army of the North" —

General Hull is on his way to take command of the "Army of the West," and to fix his H ". at Niagara; and General Wilkinson with the "Army of the South" is to be stationed on the Missisippi. — The devil is in it if this does not look like War, or -- something else

New York June 2

From Washington, the news this morning wears a gloomy and very alarming aspect.

A letter, we understand, has been received in town from a distinguished Member of Congress, stating, in substance.

That a proposition for immediate War with Great Britain, would this day be brought before Congress with closed doors;

That the advocates of War had already determined to drive the question through without debate; and,

That the Minority, if on so important a measure, they should be denied the right and privlege of debate, would probably deem it their duty to enter a solemn protest upon the Journals, abdicate their seats, and return to their constituents.

May 30

Mr Lewis --

It isnow the general opinion, that the begining of the next Week# perhaps as early as Monday or Tuesday, a proposition for open direct War against Great Britain solely, will be brought forward; and it appears to be cofidently brought forward; and it appears to be confidently states, by members of the majority that there will be as many as 80 in favor of it. Probably you will not hear much about it, until we shall have declared War, as it appears to be the general sentiment of the majority, that the discussion (if any shall be permitted) will be with closed doors, and that measures will be taken to prevent the discussion from going out to the public.

Important!

By a gentleman direct from New York, we learn that the bill for a declaration of War against England was brought forward in the House of Representatives on Monday and discussed until Wednesday last and was finally carried by a majority of 25; but was arrested in the Senate by a majority of 1. Some amendments to the bill were made in the Senate, placing France in the same situation with England, relative to a declaration of War.

For the Gazette

The hostility against Great Britain that hath long shewed itself in the disposition of the American Government, hath at length burst forth into open declaration of War.

This measure hath excited in the inhabitants of this Province such sensations as were to be expected from a brave and loyal people. Roused at the call of their Country, they quit their peaceful occupation and grasp their Arms, determined to defend their Government and Laws, their Families and Possessions.

A spirit os different from waht our enemies appear to have anticipated; will damp their ardour. They flattered themselves with meeting only tame submission; they will find the most determined resistance. That this resistance will be effectual, vannot be doubted, if we persevere as we have begun.

The restraints and privation that we must submit to in exhcanging our ordinary occupations for Military duty, will doubtless appear irksome at first; but they will be lightened by the consideration that they are required of us by ever honorable and manly principle, and are necessary to insure our final success.

Falkland.

Albany June 22.

Declaration of War.

Yesterday an Express passed thro' this city for Canada -- said to be the bearer of despatches from the British Minister at Washington, giving an account of the Delcaratin of War by congress against Great Britain.

For the Gazette.

At a time like the present, when a neighbouring Government has lighted the torch of War against the only nation that upholds the real interests of States, in defiance, and opposition, to the greatest tyranny that every oppressed the world; it behooves every one, who justly appreciates the blessing of living under the Constitution of Great Britain, to step forward in its defence -- and it is to you, Canadians, that this principle more specially applies. You, I say, who have been nurtur'd up to your present prosperity and enjoyments under its diffusive and benign influence.

The design of this address is not so much to remind you of yourduty to your King and Country as to put you on your guard against insinuations which the policy of your neighbours appear to send forth, perhaps, to ensnare you.

No, my friends -- every thing that could reasonably be desired of a faithful and loyal people, has been done.

You have come forward at the call of the Representative of you venerable Sovereign, in defence of every thing that is dear to you -- your families -- your properties -- and above all, the cuase of that Country from whom you derive your Comforts.

It is well known that the War in the United States is very un popular, and that many regiments of Militia have refused to obey the mandates of their Government.

It appears equally certain that some of the States of the Union bordering on the Canadas, feel great apprehension at being deprived of their usual intercourse, and consequently would be inclined to be friendly; Such a disposition should be reciprocal, on our part, yet ought not to make us relax,in any manner, the energetic measures which our worthy General has thought proper to adopt, to repel any descent which be made on these shores.

When I speak of insinuations, it is to warn you, that, however unjustly a Government makes War against another, it can direct its operations without the concurrence of any partial portion which might feel obnoxious to the measure.

The only way, therefore, toward any intended blow, is to be watchful and vigilant, at all points, and with that persevering spirit which has so eminently distinguished the Sons of Britain in Spain and Portugal --

Fight and Conquer Whenever your Country is invaded.

A Well-wisher to the Inhabitant of the Canadas

New Fashioned War

We learn that on the arrival of the Delcaration of War at Eastpost, the inhabitants of that place, went over to St. Andrews and took by force all the British Goods they could find.

Then the British mustered, came over the line, and took by force all the Flour &c they could find. We are happy to fin no lives were lost!

Montreal July 13th

Several American Boats which came loaded to this Market with produce, on their return, loaded with Merchandize, were taken by the inhabitants of the Upper Province.

The Act was unauthorized by the Government, and the Governor has ordered them to be restored.

Naval Engagement between the Belvidere and American Squadron

We rejoice at being able to communicate to the public the following as the first Act of American Naval prowess, which augurs the happiest result to the present unprincipled war against Great Britain.

It peoves that although the gallant Commodore Riger's optical organs are not very accute, yet that he contrived on this occasion some how to ascertain that he had not a Little Belt to deal with.

This information is official, being received at Quebec by his Majesty's Ship Tartarus from Halifax with dispatches.

His Majesty's Ship Belvidere of 36 guns, commanded by Capt Byron, arrived at Halifax on the 28th June, having on the 23d fallen inw with the American Squadron consisting of three frigates and two sloops of War off the east end of Long Island, which chased him from 6 Am to 4 p.m. amd cp,ingup with him commenced their fire, which they continued for 3 hours, not daring to approach sufficiently near to receive the Belvidere's broadside.

Capt Byron by cutting away his anchors and boats and starting his water casks, fortunatey escaped with the loss of 2 milled and 18 wounded.

The hull of His Majesty's zhip was also much cut, but the masts and yards were not materially injured.

He kept up a constant fire upon American Squadron, with all the guns he could bring to bear upon them.

The Admiral, who had not heard of the War, and could no even from this circumstance, be induced to believe it, has sent the Colibre Brig to New York, with a flag of Truce, to know the cause of this active hostility

N.B.

It is evident from circumstances of the American Squadron havin g in chase been enabled to come up with his Majesty's Ship that they could have run her

along side had they chosen to do so.

It is equally evident from the Admiral's conduct, that hostility with the United States was not contemplated by his Majesty's Government.

Regulations,

Established by his Excellency the Governor, respecting American subjects, now residing in the Province of Lower Canada.

1st. That all American subjects who shall refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance, and also refuse to take up Arms, must leave the Country, unless they shall obtain the permission of his Excellency the Governor to remain for a limited time, for the purpose of settling their Affairs.

Secondly.

That all American subject, having visible property and of good character, and who will take the Oath of Allegiance, and with the exception of not being obliged to bear arms against the United States of America, be allowed to remain without being compelled to bear Arms against the said United States of America, but subject to leave the Province whenever Gover nment shall deem it necessary.

Thirdly. That all Americans being immeidate Grantees of the Crown, be allowed to remain, but to take the General Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty, and consequently must bear arms.

Fourthly — That all American subjects of good character, holding Lands from Grantees of the Crown, or from Seigneurs, if approved of by a Committee, consisting of not less than three Members of his Majestys Executive Council, may remain on taking the general Oath of t### Allegiance to his Majesty, and consenting to bear arms; but this Oath must be taken in Quebec Montreal or Three Rivers, before the Police Magistrates.

Fifthly — Any American subjects of goodcharacter may if approved of by a Committee of the Executive Council aforesaid, be allowed to remain on taking the Oath of Allegiance and consenting to bear arms; the Oath to be taken

before the Police Magistrates as aforesaid.

Sixth -- Taht the foregoing regulations shall take effect notwithstanding the Proclamation of the 30 of June last.

Government House,

Montreal July 10th. 1812

signed, George Prevost

By His Excellency's command

E. B. Brenton

Asst Secy.

kirmish and Prize.

From Boston July 29th.

While we express our satisfaction at the safety of the Constitution, we regret to state that the United States brig "Nautilus", 12 guns, Capt Crane (16 hours from New York, on a cruise) was captured the 16 Inst. by the British firigate Shannon, after a hard chase of six hours, during which the "Nautilus" was obliged to start her water, and throw over all her lee guns.

She was ordered to Halifax, with Lieut Crane on board, the remainder of the Officers and crew (106 in number) were sent on board the Africa.

The Officers were treated with the greatest respect.

Several of the "Nautilus" crew entered on board the Shannon, acknowledging themselves British subjects (except one, named Jesse Bates seaman, an American)

Prizes

The Whole of the prizes sent in to Salem, since the war began, will not probably bring more than 30 or 40,000 dollars.

The single Cargo of the Marquis Somcrueles, of Salem carried into Halifax by the British, was worth upwards of 300.000 dollars, and the duties to government would have been nearly 100,000 dollars. Thus far the balance is vastly against us.

Salem Gazette.

Extracts from the Montreal Herald

Aug 4.

Commencement of Hostilities.

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The following are copies of letters received from Upper Canada, containing the account of the Capture of Fort Michilimakinac; and the unsuccessful attempts of the American Governor Hull at the River Canard.

Mackinac 18th July

Dear Sir.

I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Fort Mackanac capitulated to us on the 17th inst -- at 11 O"Clock, A.M. Capt Roberts at our head, with part of the forth R.V. Battalion --

Mr Crawford had the command of the Canadians which consisted of about 200 men; Mr Dickson 113 Scoux ~~#####~~ Forlavoins and Winebegoes, myself about 280 men Attawas of L'Arbre Croche, had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance that the Fort capitulated without firing a single gun, for had they done so, I firmly beieve not a soul of them would have been saved.

My son, Charles Longlade, Augustine Nolin, and Michelle Dadotte, jur have rendered me great service in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by theCommanding Officer. I never saw so determined a set of people as the Chippawas and Attawas were.

Since the capitulation, they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even Killed a fowl belonging to any person, (a thing never known before) for they generally destroy every thing they meet with.

I am, dear Sir Yr obt servant

John Askin jr

Str keepr. Dep

The Hon Col. W. Claus.

Mackanac July 17th. 1812

Capitulations

Agreed upon between Captain Chas. Roberts, commanding his Britannic Majesty's force on the one part, and Lieut Hanks, commanding the forces of the United States on the other

Articles.

1st. The Fort of Mackina shall be immediately surrendered to the British forces — granted.

2nd. The Garrison shall march out with the honors of War, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by his Britannic Majesty. Not to serve this War, until regularly exchanged and for the due performance of this article, the Officers pledge their word of honor — granted.

3d. All the Merchant vessels in the harbour, with their Cargoes shall be in the possession of their respective owners — granted.

4th Private property shall be held sacred -- granted.

5th. All citizens of the United States of American, who shall not take the Oath of allegiance to his Br tannic Majesty, shall depa rt with their property from the Island in one month from date hereof — granted.

(Signed) Charles Roberts

Comdng his Britannic Majesty s forces.

(Signed) P. Hanks,

Comdng the forces of the

United States of America.

His Britannic Majesty's forces consisted of 40 Regulars of the Royal Veteran

Battalion, 260 Canadians with their Bourgeois or employers, 400 Indians — Scoux, Fallovoines, Puans, Chippways of Saint Joseph's St Mary&s &c. Aetillery, two 6 pounders, which embarked at St Joseph's on board the Caledonia N W Co's Ship 10 batteaux, and 70 canoes. The American Garrison consisted of 63 Regulars and 2 Vessels in the harbour, having on board 47 men, in all 110.

After the Capitulation two American Vessels arrived laden with 700 pack of furs, which became prizes to his Majesty's forces.

Aug. 11

To the Public

By extracts of official despatches received from Colonel Procter and dated Malden 11th August, we are put in possession of the gratifying intelligence of the complete defeat of the Enemy in two engagements, 30 miles in the interior of his Country.

By this bold movement of our brave band of heroes, the American army has lost in killed and wounded, from 2 to 300 men, his convoy of provisions captured and the despatches from Gov Hull to the Secretary of War intercepted; Col. Procter speaks of the valor, and enthusiasm of all concerned as truly heroic.

In the intercepted despatches is described the deplorable condition of Gov Hull's army whose safety he state will depend on the immediate and determined exertions in his favor by the American troops on this frontier, so look out my country men, henceforth denounce every Deserter from his post, as a coward and a Traitor, and let us hope and rejoice in the belief, that the time is fast approaching, when we shall be furnished with an opportunity of enularing the heroic deeds of our brave brethren in arms at Amherstburg. Both Militia and Indians were crowding to the British Standard to march against the unnatural foe, and as Major General Brock with 400 brave fellows arrived at Malden, the day after the despatch came away, we might confidently expect our next accounts will announce the entire expulsion of Americans from our happy soil.

List of Killed and Wounded.

41st. three rank and file Killed.

Do one Captain, one Subaltern, two sergeants, thirteen Rank and File wounded.

Militia, one Rankd and Rile killed two Rank and file wounded.

Indians, Tecumseh, Prophets Brother, slightly wounded, 1 Interpreter, and seven killed and wounded.

N.B.

The Wyandots, and all the other Indian Tribes had joined the British to a man.

Kingston Aug 22nd. 1812

We are authorised from authority to state, that a suspension of offensive warfare has been agreed on between the respective Commanders of the British Forces and the troops of the United States; and that no hostilities be committed until full four days shall have elapsed after an intimation given, of an intention of such re-commencement of hostilities.

Important!

Note from Major Allen, Commanding at York, dated 20th August received by Express this morning.

The Garrison of Detroit, under Gen Hull, consisting of two thousand five hundred men, wihh twenty five Pieces of Cannon Surrenders themselves Prisoners of War, to Major General Brock on the 16th. Inst. without the loss of a man on our part.

Eulogy on Gen Brock.

To His Honor

Major Gen Brock.

Permitt me Sir, to offer you my most cordial congratulations on the glorious result of your Expedition to the Westward.

The rapidity and boldness of your movements and success which has attended them will excite universal Admiration, and must be followed by the most important conqequences.

When instead of the conquest of Canada, which was to be achieved in a few weeks the American people in less than two months after the Declaration of War, find the important Posts of Michilimacinac and Detroit in our possession, and that the Army which was to look down all opposition, Prisoners of War, the Advocates for hostilities against the United Kingdom will be struck with dismay; and the friends of peace acquire such additional influence as cannot well fail to lead to the happiest consequences.

Be that however as it may, the advantages which have been gained to us for the future conduct of the War are incalculable.

The plans of our enemy completely frustrated! Our western Frontier secured; and the most powerful means of annoyance placed at our disposal!

Yours Sir, is no ordinary achievement; and while your Sovereign and Country will doubtless appreciate it as they ought, and the Public anticipate for you those honors which you have earned by an exploit scarcely to be parallelled, I hope his tribute of admiration and esteem from an individual will not be unacceptable.

Falkland.

Capture of Detroit and Genl Hull's

Army

The pleasing Task has now fallen to our lot, in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee, to announce to the public the important intelligence of the Capture of Detroit with General Hull and all his army on the 16th instant, together with the Adams vessel of war, and other naval force. --

The following is the substance of an official communication addressed to Col Myers, upon the subject. The despatches having been forwarded to his Excellency Sir George Prevost by the way of York.

On the night of the 13 Inst Gen Brock arrived at Amherstburg with a reinforcement of 400 men including Militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before.

On the evening of the 15th a fire opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morning of the 16th from 3 mortars, one 18 pounder and two 12 pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte and Hunter Brig, at a point called the Spring Wells about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians who were landed a mile lower down and marched thro' some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank.

The landing was effected in good order without any opposition, the General being among the first Boats.

Our Army consisted of 700 men advanced in column and took up a good position in line about a mile and a half in front of Detroit, every preparation was instantly made for the Assault of theFort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes had not a White Flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the exterminating General Hull, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in General Hulls Tent by Capt Glegg and Col McDonnell A.D.C. to Gen Brock.

A detachment of Gen Hull's army of 400 men under the command of Col McArthur who were on their return to the Fort, were included in the capitulation.

The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2500 regulars and Militia and 25 pieces of Ordnance and other valuable stores, Artillery &c ~~[illegible]~~ without the loss of one drop of British blood. —

The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to Fort Erie.

Gen Brock was to embark on the 17th. in the evening and Gen Hull and the Colors of the 4th United States regiment accompany him. The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one twelve pound shot killed four Officers and one private at the same minute.

The Commandant of Michilimacinac was among the number, altho' sent to Gen Hull on his Parole from our side not to serve during the war.

To pass over in silence this bold gallant exploit we should consider criminal; whilst we lament and are free to confess our inability to do justice to the brave men who have so heroicly upheld the British name

and cause its banners to wave over the American Eagle, upon the walls of a strong Fortress, garrsioned with four times the number of troops that invested it -- an army that of itself might have been expected to have over whelmed, in the open field, our little force employed on this service, but no -- their cause was bad, and the name of Brock terrible to their imaginations; the rapidity of his movements, his unexpected appearance, and his skilful and determine d attack, appalled and struck terror into their hearts and they yielded to his superior genius.

The forces of General Hull had, we know, already felt the severe effects of the British arms under the able dispositions of Col Procter, who in conjunction with the Indians had commenced a series of the most brilliant successes; it remained for the fortune of the brave Commander in Chief to give the finishing stroke to this happy beginning and the manner in which it has been done will rank him high among the heroes of his Country; whilst the grateful tribute of public applause from the inhabitants of this happy province await his return, and will not fail to afford him those delightful feelings which a brave soldier alone can enjoy: -- What more flattering can we say of the gallant officers and men who followed him to the field, than that they proved themselves worthy of their General willing at the risk of their lives to gather laurels to adorn his brow; inspired by no common motives, proud of the opportunity of defending their Kind and Country their families and friends they now return to receive the well earned thanks of all who know them nor can we forget to do justice to the faithful tribes of Western Indians who have been cooperating with our army, they deserve that humane protection which Great Britain has ever offered them, and convinced as

they now are of the power of their protectors, they will hence forward be an impregnable barrier to all future incursions of our neighbours, whose boundary we trust will hereafter be limited to the East side of the Ohio -- both policy and justice dictate this accession of Territory for our future security, whilst we can enforce our wishes by that best defence of nations, viz, being terrible in arms to our foes.

Arrival of Provisions

This morning arrived at this port, his Majesty's Ship Royal George, Earl of Moira, and Prince Regent, with 400 American prisoners on board, and Gen Hull, late commandant at Detroit.

Extract of a letter from Halifax to Capt Ilbert of the Royal Artillery, dated 24th. July 1812.

As it is creditable to the corps I must relate an anecdote.

Some days since a Bombardier was sent in a chaloupe, to convey some muskets to Lunenburg, when a privateer hove in sight and chased.

During this time the Bombardier had persuaded the few men on board this unarmed vessel to fight.

They, in consequence, loaded the whole of the muskets and each makigg a pile of these ready loaded by his side, prepared to receive the American, who bore down in full confidence of success.

Their well kept up fire soon convinced the Yankee to the contrary; and after killing six of her crew, our bombardier, had the satisfaction of carrying the Privateer into the port with him.

Arrival of General Brock and Suite at Kingston

His Honor General Brock landed here yesterday from the Royal George, was saulted by a discharge of nineteen guns by the Militia Artillery under the direction of Lieut Richardson. In the Afternoon he reviewed the Militia, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and the manner in which they went through their exercise.

In the Evening he was waited on by the Magistrates, Clergyman Officers of Militia and others in a body, who presented him an Address, a copy of which and his answer I lay before my readers.

To his Honor Isaac Brock Esquire,

Present Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding his Majesty's Forces in the said Province.

May it please Your Honor.

We the Magistrates, Officers of Militia and others, inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival, and to offer you that tribute of applause and admiration which the late important conquest of Detroit must every where excite.

That army which was to look down all opposition, that General whose Proclamation denounced extermination to his opposers, were unable to withstand your judicious and intrepid operations and submitted to the terms which you were pleased to dictate.

The confidence which your conduct and talent, thus eminently displayed have diffused through his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, will, we trust, be shewn by a general emulation, of the spirited conduct of those of our fellow subjects who had the honor to sharing in your

toils, and participating in you success; a success so extraordinary, and so rapidly achieved, that posterity will perhaps regard it as a fiction of the Historian, that you prorogued your Parliament at York on the sixth day of August, and that after encountering every obstacle from roads and weather, you were on the 16th master of the Fortress of Detroit, defended by thirty three pieces of cannon and an army of 2500 men, which laid down their arms before your gallant band of less than half that number.

Kingston 4th Sept 1812

To which his Honor was pleased to make the following Reply.

Nothing but the confidence which the Admirable conduct of the York and Lincoln regiments of Militia excited, could have induced me to undertake an expedition such as lately terminated so much to the advantage of the Country.

I have reason, from the reports made to me, by the officers stations at Kingston, to rely with equal confidence on the discipline and gallantry of the Militia of this District.

It is with the highest satisfaction I understand, that in the midst of unavoidable privations and fatigue, they bear in mind that the cause in which they are engaged, involves their dearest interests and the happiness of thei families

Gentlemen believe me sensible of this mark of your esteem.

This Morning at One O'Clock his Honor the President left town, it is supposed for Niagara, in consequence of hostilities being renewed.

York August 29th 1812

On Monday the 24th inst. Major Gen Brock arrival from Detroit at Fort George.

On his approach to which, he was met by the principal inhabitants of the Town and vicinity in carriages and on horseback, as a testimony of their respect for our gallant Chief, and of their sense of the important services he had rendered to the Province and his recent brilliant atchievments at Detroit.

On his arrival at the Government House, the General addressed the Gentlemen assembled, in a neat and appropriate speech, thanking them for their mark of esteem, thus conferred on him -- praising the conduct of those who had so gallantly followed him, and recommending an imitation of their honorable example, as the best defence of the Country.

This address was received with loud and repeated shouts of applause.

This is a subject too pleasing to be easily quitted, and we must be allowed to indulge in one remark on the result of our operations against the North Western army, that we believe history does not furnish an example of so complete a success, gained by such an inferior force, without any loss.

Arrived on Thursday night last in his Majesty's armed schooner the Prince Regent, his Honor Major General Brock accompanied by Major General Sheaffe and suite.

We are happy to announce that his Honor seems to enjoy a state of health that promises many future years of useful service to his King and Country.

Yesterday at one O'Clock, the Magistrates, Gentlemen, and principal Inhabitants of the Town and vicinity waited on His Honor, when the following Address was presented:

Address of Congratulation from the Inhabitants of the town of York, Upper Canada to Major General Brock, President Administering the Government of the said Province &c.

Filling with gratitude to the supreme Giver of all Victory, we hasten to congratulate your honor on the late important success which at Detroit hath crowned his Majesty's Arms.

The zeal,conduct and intrepidity of our Militia as well as of the Regular Forces inspire us with confidence.

It is with pleasure as well as with pride that we discover determined Courage, cool resolution, and manly fortitude, in the Conduct of all the Troops under your Command with a Enemy more than twice their number did not dare to resist.

We should be happy to express the high sense which we entertain of the Commander of those Troops, and the important services which He rendered his King and Country on that occasion, were it not that we know it is his wish to deserve praise, rather than to receive it.

Thomas Scott.

Chairman.

To Which His Honor was pleased to return the following answer.

I cannot but feel highly gratified by this expression of your esteem for myself; but in justice to the brave Men at whose head I marched against the Enemy, I must beg leave to direct your attention to them as the proper objects of your gratitude it was a confidence founded on their loyalty, zeal and valor that determined me to adopt the plan of operations which led to so fortunate a termination: -- allow me to congratulate you, Gentlemen, on having sent fourth from among yourselves, a large protion of that gallant Band -- and that at such a period, a spirit has manifested itself, on which you may confidently repose your hopes of future security.

It will be a most pleasing duty for me to report to our Sovereign a conduct so truly meritorious.

The British fleet which lately chased the Constitution, and captured the Nautilus and we are happy to learn captured 150 American Merchantmen.

Captures of American Vessels

A Black List of the capture of American Vessels, since the Delcaration of War, has been published by a Correspondent who has taken pains to Mark the progress Mr. Madison's war against the ##### Amer. (not British) commerce.

They amount to Fifty five viz one United States vessel -- 13 Privateers -- 1 Revenue Cutter -- 15 Ships 14-- Brigs 10 Schooners, and 1 Sloop

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There were nearly seven hundred American prisoners in Halifax, When the Charlotte left there, who were well treated.

Boston, Aug 22.

Letters from Washington by this day's mail, State, that the President has ratified the Armistice negotiated in Albany, for 60 days.

From the Montreal Herald.

Mr. Gray.

The enclosed letters I beg you may insert in your next Herald, merely with a view to demonstrate the principles of an exterminating General, contrasted with the sentiments of a British Officers.

A Subscriber.

Head Quarters of the N.W. Army of the United States
Camp at Sandwich, July 16th

Sir,

Among the articles on board the boat commanded by Captain Chapin, which was taken into Amherstburg, were a number of papers which it is presumed will be of no service to the British Government, nor to the Commanding Officer at Amherstburg, nor to the Captors of the Boat.

The papers have undoubtedly undergone an examination before this time, and the bearer, Capt. Brown of the 4th United States Regiment of Infantry, is authorized to receive them.

I am anxious to learn your determination relative to the private apparel, and baggage, taken in the boat, and belonging to officers and men who were not on board at the time of the Capture.

You have already reciprocated the sentiment that private property should be considered sacred, indeed it will operate to the advantage of Canada that it should be so considered.

I have it in my power to retaliate signally any aggression on such property, or to avenge an unjust delay in the restitution of it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir your obedient servant.

W. Hull

Brig. Gen Command N W of the United States.

The Hon J B St George, Lt Col

Commanding at Amherstburgh.

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Amherstburgh, 16 July

Sir,

I have honored with your favor by Capt Brown

With respect to the papers taken in the Schooner, they have upon examination, almost without exception, proved to be public documants -- the few of a private nature that may be amongst them, it would cause considerable trouble to select, more indded than the officers, whom I have entrusted with the examination can at present spare. As to private property, I beg to refer you to my answer to your former letter.

I can add nothing to what I have expressed, further than that I have not as yet heard the determination of my Government on the subject. I regret to find in your Excellency's letter the words retaliation and avenge.

You must be aware, sir, that retaliation can be carried to a greater degree on both sides, till there is no saying where it will stop.

I hope that for both sides, and our sakes, that I shall be as little obliged to use the means in my power as you those in yours.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your Excellencys most obedient and humble servant.

J. B. St. George

His Ex Brig. Gen Hull, Commanding
N.W. Army. U.S.

Montreal Sept. 7

Gentleman who have arrived here from the states, report that the troops were about leaving Burlington; that it was said General Dearborn would also soon be on from Albany to Plattsburgh with all the Troops under his command, and that every vessel and boat on Lake Champlain was in requisition for the purpose of conveying military stores &c.

Communication.

On the 16th a Brigade of Boats under convoy ## of two companies of the Newfoundland Regiment and a detachment of the 49th. and of the Veterans, were attacked by the Americans about 12 miles below Johnstown.

By accounts received from Prescot, Yesterday morning it appears that the attack terminated neither to the honor nor advantage of the assailants.

They had two large Durham Boats filled with men, one of them with a six pounder on board, and two smaller Boats.

A private of the 49th Regiment was killed by a cannon ball, and one private of the Newfoundland and three of the Militia were slightly wounded.

The whole of our Boats arrived at Prescot on the Morning of the 17th, and by the gallantry of our troops and Militia the enemy have been completely foiled in a deliberate and concerted attempt to intercept and cut them off.

In this encounter the Militia appear to have taken a most active part.

Their zeal and Courage are indeed conspicuous on every occasion; and from one extremity of the Province to the other they have given to the enemy the most satisfactory proofs that their courage and Loyalty are not to be estimated by the Speeches of Mr Porter, or the Proclamations of General Hull.

From the Canadian Courant.

"I come to protect, not to injure you."

Gen. Hull's proclamation

Cesar marched against Pompey and conquered him,as he declared, for the express purpose of preserving the Republic, and afterwards established an absolute Government on the ruins of the Republic.

Bonaparte has subdued and enslaved several countries for the avowed purpose of preserving, their rights, redressing their grievances and securing to them independence. Although these tricks are stale, the Government of the United States with its minions, have commenced in the practice of the same fraud, with as much assurance and thus far with as much success, as if history both sacred and profane, had never exposed the iniquity of demagogues.

I might here go on to enumerate the many articles they have practiced to secure the ascendancy to power, the hypocracy they have made use of to cheat the people into a belief that their measures tended to the public good, and show that they have step by step and in rapid succession stolen upon their rights and liberties and so corrupted their prejudices that it is now generally supposed that the majority of them will become the## willing tools of the Administration, and execute every arbitrary command that may tend to oppose the Career of their leaders.

But a recurrence to a few existing facts is enough without recapitualting their whole history, to lead every honest unprejudiced person to detest their artifice and dread their influence.

In Baltimore, one of the first towns in the United States, as has been shewn, private property has been destroyed, and most brutal murders

committed upon the most respectable individuals for daring to question the falibility of the men administering the Government.

In Vermont, it is said the rights of the freeman is trampled down with impunity by an undisciplined soldiery, who are forced and screened from the Civil and not even questioned by the Military authorities for misconduct towards the Citizens.

The commander at Burlington is said to have prepared tar and feathers to be applied to the first person who shall dare to speak disrespectfully of himself or the Government, and even employed his soldiers as spies upon the inhabitants, to expose the deter them from this last vertige of freedom the liberty of speech.

He has also reprimanded and stopped in the exercise of office the Custom-House Officer because he was too lenient, &c and whose lenity every one can judge when informed that he is the same custom Officer that ordered a man shot for attempting to smuggle a few bushels of salt.

Wherever, we look an equal disgust is excited by the overbearing tyranny of democracy where it has the ascendancy in the States. Yet the Government which encourages these measures, has authorized Governor Hull to invade Canada, and, and like the demagogues, above mentioned, proclaimed "Protection to persons, property and rights" to a people living under the most mild, peaceable and freest forms of Government that there is in the World.

With all the hypocracy of Bonaparte, Governor Hull tells us, "I come to protect, not to injure you."

Is it reasonable for any individual in the Province to expect greater protection from the United States than is granted to its own people? Will a Government that does not cause to be respected either the lives, liberty or property of its own citizens "come to protect, not to injure you".

I believe not -- The protection of the Procinces is in better hands and should it come to the worst, its inhabitants have got only to be true to themselves, and they will retain for themselves and their posterity, the enviable blessings of happiness and prosperity.

Illumination at Quebec

On Saturday, at 12 OClock Royal Saultes were fired from the Grand Battery, and from the Tartarus and transports in the Harbour.

The same Evening a number of houses were illuminated.

On Monday evening there was a General Illumination throughout the City, in consequence of the Confirmation of the success of His Majesty's Arms in Upper Canada. The night was fine, and there was no moon light, the whole promontory of Quebec appeared covered with rays of glory, (not unbecoming we trust) occasioned by the reflection of the light from houses.

The name of Broock[Brock] was conspicuously portrayed with light in the windows of several houses. The Illumination, rather unusually on such occasions, extended almost to every house in the Suburbs; indeed it might be said to be more general there than in Town, where now and then a house was to be met with, forcibly illustrating the celebrated expression of Milton. "Darkness visible."

A number of houses were also illuminated along the Little River, at Beauport and even on the Island of Orleans.

His Majesty's Ship Tartarus joined in the expressions of General Joy on this occasion; she presented a beautiful appearance occasionally sending up rockets, which after rising to an amazing height terminated in a variety of splendid figures.

Depredation

On Monday last a party from Gravelly Point, consisting of about 150 Rifle men, under the command of a Captain Forsyth, landed at Gananoque, and attacked the Militia Stationed there, about 50 in number, who after some resistance were compelled to retire. The Americans took some arms and ammunition that were deposited there, and burnt a small store in which were a few barrels of flour and a small quantity of beef, and carried away prisoners four of the Militia that were sick in the Hospital, and a Dragoon, whom they intercepted on his way to this place to give notice of their attack.

Their behaviour at Col Stone's was truly disgraceful.

They fired into his house and wounded Mrs Stone who was the only person in it.

They broke open and ransacked his trunks, and had his bedding and other articles carried down the shore with an intention of carrying them off with them; but this was prevented by their officers.

On this occasion four of the Militia were wounded, and one of the American Riflemen was killed. The number wounded is not known. It unfortunately happened that Capt Schofield Lieut Bradish with 12 men of the detachment at Cananoque were here at the time, by which means that station was deprived of the assistance of these two excellent officers.

But it is matter of astonishment that these officers should have quitted their post to take the direction of so very small a party. As soon as intelligence of this attack was conveyed to Kingston, a detachment of Troops and Militia under the Command of Col Nichol, who volunteered his services, were despatched to intercept the invaders;

but they had retired.

The detachment however landed on Tuesday morning on the American Shore, at a place called Britons Point, where the Americans usually keep a strong Quard, which had probably retired to the woods on their approach, as they saw nobody. The found a large Block-house begun and in some forwardness. This they burnt, to-gether with the materials provided for finishing it.

They destroyed a large Durham Boat and several smaller ones, and returned in the Afternoon, regretting that they had not met with Capt Forsyth and his redoubted Rifle men.

Troops & Militia

From all parts of the Country we received accounts of the movements of the Troops and Militia, Plattsburgh NY. about 60 miles from Montreal, is their place of destination, where Generals Dearborn and Bloomfield, have already arrived, with about, 2000 men each.

The 6th. Regiment under Col Simons; the 15th Col Pike, and 13th Col Schuyler, all New-England Troops, are to march to join the Army at Plattsburgh, under Gen. Dearborn, the 6th and 15th Regiments from New York, were to March the 3d. inst.

The Vermont troops are now at Plattsburgh.

It is stated that Gen Bloomfield, of New York, is to command the van army on the expedition.

About 80 of the United States troops from New Hampshire and between 4 and 500 of the drafted Militia of this State, passed thro' town the present week, on their way to Plattsburgh.

A short statement of the Victory

obtained at Queenston

On the 13th Inst. a most Glorious victory took place at Queenston over the enemy; landing with the flower of thei army, said to consist of about 1500 men, they obtained a temporary, and but a temporary possession of that post.

Our fordes, though a handful compared with those of the enemy, were not intimidated by numbers, but bravely resisted like men, who had a King and a Country to defend.

General Brock, watchful as he was brave, soon appeared in the midst of his faithful troops, ever obedient to his call, and whom he loved with the affection of a Father, but; alas! whilst collecting, arranging, forming, and cheering his brave followers, that great commander gloriously fell when preparing for victory.

"Push on brave York Volunteers," being then near him, they were the last words of the dying Hero.

Inhabitants of Upper Canada, in the day of battle remember Brock. Nor let us forget to lament the untimely fate of the young, the affectionate, and the brave Lieutenant Col John McDonnel, who received a mortal wound about the same time with his beloved General -- attached to him from affection, his constant follower in every danger, this amiable youth is now burried with him in the same grave. But let not our gratitude and praise be withheld from the living, many good, many brave do still remain to defend us.

Major General Sheaffe, immediately after the death of Major General Brock, succeeded to the Command, and proved himself worthy to fill that important, tho' difficult situation in which he was placed.

Being reinforced by troops (including a body of Indians) from Fort George, Genl Sheaffe succeeded by a most judicious movement, in gaining the flank and rear of the Enemy, by this time succours having arrived from Chippawa, the General advanced with about seven hundred men in all, and after a most spirited and obstinate engagement, totally defeated the enemy.

Unable to resist or escape from British arms, about 900 Americans surrendered prisoners of war, the residue of their army (perhaps with a few exceptions) was either killed or drowned in the river.

It is supposed that we, including troops of every description, have lost about thirty men, and that there is on our side about sixty men wounded.

To mention those who have distinguished themselves on this great occasion, would be to repeat the names of every person who was engaged; suffice it to say, that every individual behaved in a manner worthy of the cause for which he fought, and of the Genl under whom he served.

Kingston Oct 24th — 1812

Mr Editor.

As no official account hath yet been published of the attack on Niagara on the 13th. the annexed detached particulars may probably not be unacceptable to your readers, in default of a more regular narrative.

It is now ascertained that the number of prisoners taken a[t] Queenstown in the affair of the 13th was 926, including about 60 officers, and that about 500 ### were killed or drowned.

A gentleman, an eye witness, relates, that one Boat containing about 50 men was sunk by our Artillery, and that two tthers containing the same number did not bring a dozen men on shore alive.

120 of their wounded were carried to Niagara, part of which were lodged in the Church, Hospitals not being sufficient to accommodate them, and the greatest attention was paid to them by our Surgeons. Thirty of these died of their wounds. Such as could be removed, were allowed to be taken to the American Camp or Garrison.

Our loss in Killed and wounded did not exceed 90.

Our Militia behaved most gallantly and had their full share of the dangers and the honors of the day.

One of the conditions on which the prisoners were admitted to a surrender was, that the Americans should destroy all their boats between Niagara and Queenston, which was immediately executed. The ##### prisoners on their part surrendered at discretion, but those among them who were Militia were permitted to return home, under a promise that they would not take up arms during the war; an indulgence they did not deserve, as it appears that during the time they had possession of Queenston they plundered the houses of every thing during their stay they could conveniently carry away.

Indeed it appears that they were allured over by the hopes of plunder.

The Houses and Farms which each of them was to have were pointed out to them, and a paper was actually given to one man assuring him of the Government House for a Tavern.

A Specimin of what we have to expect should we allow them to get possession here!

It was their intention to burn the town of Niagara, as they fired red hot shot from their Garrison into it, and actually burnt down the Court House and a Tannery.

On the same day a cannonading took place near Fort Erie, during which one of their Magazines bloew up.

About 70 men were killed by this explosion.

On our side nobody was hurt; In the early part of the day, before and after they got possession of Queenston, the Americans were busily employed in carrying over their sick and wounded to their own shore, among the latter was Col Van Ransselaer, said to be since dead of his wounds; yet a great number of their dead were found in every direction where we had engaged them.

Charge

Of His Honor the Chief Justice Sewell

of the District of Quebec, to the

Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

We have the honor to meet you upon the return of the period appointed by law for enquiring into the conduct of the inhabitants of this district, and for the trial and for the punishment of all who shall be found to have offended against its provisions.

The Grand Inquest are required at all times, by their oath, to present all offences, from Trespass to Treason; but as the ultimate object of their investigations are the preservation of the public peace and the safety of the community, and as these are menaced at different times by crimes of different discriptions, their researches must necessarily vary; it being their immediate duty to give a more particular attention to that class of crimes from which, at the times when they are impannelled, the greatest danger may be apprehended.

It is undoubtedly true, that we may contemplate the actual situation of the two Canadas with satisfaction, we can look back upon the events, which since the delcaration of War by the States of America, have taken place within their limits, with honest pride, and that spirit of which universally pervades all classes of society, and animates alike, the new and the old subject in both Provinces, to their immortal honor, enables us, under Divine Providence, to look forward to the future confidence.

But, Gentlemen, We must not expect to be exempt from the common lot of Humanity.

In every Country, under the best formed systems of Government, there

will be men of corrupt principles, who having neither fortune nor character to lose, become disaffected in times of difficulty, and dare not only contemplate, but by concealed intrigue or open violence, to attempt the destruction of the State.

If then, it be impossible to say, "that there are no such characters among us," surely in this moment of danger, when the enemy is upon our Frontier, and we are hourly threatened with Invasion, it is equally impossible to say, that too much precaution can be used.

No detrimment to the public can arise from such conduct, and great and many are the evils which it may prevent.

It is therefore your especial duty, to be vigilant in your researches as to crimes.

Which in a remote degree, can affect or welfare of the Government. To investigate every fact that excites suspicion, and to present for trial and punishment, every individual who has been guilty of any act contrary to the duty of the permanent allegiance which he owes if a subject, and to that temporary allegiance which is due from him while he remains in the Province, if he happens to be the subject of another power.

You must bear in mind, that ## he who compasses or plots the death of the King, or enters into measures for the subversion of his Government, or levies war against him, or consults with any for the purpose of levying against him, or attempts by force to redress any public or general grievance, real or pretended, or with intent against the King, forcibly obstructs the due execution of his laws or invites foreign invasion, takes a step of any kind for that purpose, or joins the forces of the

enemy, or gives them aid, advice or intelligence, or with a view to any traiterous design, withdraws, or attempts to withdraw the subject of His Majesty from their allegiance to the Crown, o from their obedience to the Kinss lawful commands in their several stationss is guilty of the crime of High Treason, and incurs the punishment of Death, with the forfeiture of all his property moveable and immoveable.

That he who having knowledge of any traitorous design, conceals it without participating in it, is guilty of Misprison of High Treason, and incurs the punishment of perpetual imprisonment with the forfeiture of all his moveable property, and of the profits of his immoveable property during life.

That he who without design against His Majesty or His Government, opposes the execution of his laws, or joins in any riot, or unlawful assembly or excites others to join, or by speaking or writing against the King or his Government, attempts to lessen him in the esteem of his subjects, or to weaken his power, or to raise jealousies between him and his people, spreads false news concerning his intentions, or refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance, or refuses to assist him, by personal service for the defence of the Province against Invasion or Rebellion, is guilty of a high misdemeanor, and incurs the punishment of fine and imprisonment at discretion, and in some instances, the further punishment of the pillory.

Such are the most prominent of the acts, which the Law, among many others of a similar tendency has declared to be crimes, and from which all persons whatsoever are bound to abstain; but to abstain from that which is forbidden, is but a small proportion of what constitutes the duty

of every subject at this conjuncture.

It is by no means sufficient that our conduct should tamely correct, it must be distinguished by zeal and marked by active loyalty. We must ebince our love for our country, and our attachment to the King and to his Government, by eagerly availàng ourselves of every opportunity to promote his service and the public good which the course of events may afford us, and by endeavours to execute with effect all that we undertake.

There is not one among us, who has it not in his power to advance the great objecys before us. Each can impress upon others the importance of the stake for which we contend.

Each can sacrifice his private interest and convenience, and assist according to his means, in the advancement of any public service which circumstance may require.

Eabh can humble himself before God in repentance and intercession for the welfare of the Country, and the success of his Majesty's Arms. Each in his person can contribute to the defence of the Province while life remains, and each can lay down his life for its security, if that should be required. These are our duties -- The sacred Duties of one and all of us; and although the performance of them cannot afford to all the opportunity of rendering any splendid service to the Country, yet we may be assured, that the effect of such behaviour, will reach to multitudes, and must materially contribute to the permanent advantage of the whole.

From those who happen to be Officers of Government, and particularly from Magistrates, additional duties are demanded.

The preservation of the public peace, until their immediate jurisdiction becomes the seat of war, is their peculiar province.

The Magistrate must be conspicuous in the execution of his office, vigilant, sedulous, and intrepid in the discharge of his trust.

He must personally enquire into every matter that appears to call for his (interference in his neighbourhood) watching the conduct of strangers with particular attention, and adopting his measures to the probable emergency of the case.

In the present state of the Province, it is certainly by no means probable, that riots or popular tumults of any description will occur; but if any should, and the various resources of the Civil Power to repress them are found inefficient, he must not hesitate to maintain the Kings authority and thepeace of the district, in such of extreme necessity, by the cautious application of Military Force.

Popular Tumults, at this crisis, may justly be suspected to be excited by Emissaries from the enemy, and indecision may be highly dangerous.

Tumult so excited, are intended to lead to Revolution; and Revolutions should be strangled in their birth. Minds yet in amazement, must not have time to grow familiar with their guilt, the Ringleaders must not have time to confirm their power; the people must not have time to learn to obey new masters and the acquisition of this time must be prevented by the activity and decision of the Magistrate.

Gentlemen,

We have inducements to persevere in the discharge of our duty with fidelity and diligence, of no common importance. If we look to ourselves, what have we to wish?

Can we be happier than we are? And is not the efficient cause of the prosperity and happiness which we enjoy, the Government under which we live, a birthright to our children, which we are bound to transmit inviolate to them and their posterity?

If we look to our venerable Sovereign, the common and beloved Father of his People, can we forget the many signal marks of his affection which we have received?

The Criminal Code of England, and the present Constitution of the Colony he gave to his Canadian Subjects as rewards for their loyalty and attachment to his person and Government, and by these we have been admitted to a full participation of the rights enjoyed by our fellow subjects in England; that is to the highest practical degree of civil liberty.

More than we enjoy, cannot be asked; no man of experience or reflection, can desire to move in a wider or more enlarged sphere of civil liberty, than that, with which the high minded and intelligent People of England are satisfied.

We are truly grateful for those proofs of His Majesty's favor and paternal affection, and upon every proper occasion, have announced our gratitude in the amplest terms.

But the opportunity is now offered, in which we may declare it in deeds; and as we ought not, so unquestionably, we shall not neglect it.

Where is the man who would suffer the reflections of the Royal mind to be imbittered during the visitations of reason, by any neglect of duty on his part, or by any act which could induce the afflicted Monarch to believe that hi Canadian subjects had been guilty of ingratitude, and had deserted their Benefactor in the hour of peril?

If we look to God -- can we do otherwise than acknowledge, that there is not a country under Heaven, to which the Almighty ruler of the Universe has been more sparing of correction, or more bountiful in his dispensations, than this happy Province?

To his will, as to future events, we must bow, as we are bound to do in humble resignation.

But while we thus fortify our minds to meet all that Omniscience may see fit to permit, shall we not by manly exertions for the preservation of the happiness with which he has blessed us -- best evince of our gratitude for past benefits, and the exyent to which we shall deserve that happiness in time to come. To this we are now urged.

We are called to thank him not by words, but by actions, in defence of the good which he has bestowed upon us, which we still possess and which, under his Providence, we shall continue to possess if we perform our duty.

Gentlemen,

You will proceed to the execution of your office -- in which we shall at all times be ready to afford you our assistance, if circumstances should happen to require it.

Account of the Battle.

Brown's Point Oct. 16th.

My dear Sir.

The affair of yesterday terminated so gloriously for this Province, and does so much honor to its spirited defenders, that I hasten to give an account of it to you whom I know to be most warmly interested in the success of the present contest.

Few things occur either of general moment or of peculiar interest, which I had not an opportunity of observing, and what I did see from its novelty, its horror, and the anxiety it occasioned made so great an impression on my mind, that I have the picture of it all fresh and perfect in my imagination, and am anxious to detail the particulars to you, because I know your heart will glwo with fervour at our success, while it feelingly and sincerely laments the price at which it was purchased.

About half an hour before day light yesterday morning "Tuesday the 13 Oct)being stationed at one of the Batteries between Fort George and Queenston I heard a heavy cannonading from Fort Grey, situate on the ehight of the mountain on the American side, and commanding the town of Queenston.

The motions of the enemy had for a few days before indicated an intention to attack, and the launching of boats, and increased activity generally on the other side of our narrow boundary occasioned which called for the utmost vigilance and precattion.

The lines had been watched with all the care and attention which the extent of our force rendered possible, and such was the fatigue which

our men underwent from want of rest, and exposure to the inclement weather which had just preceeded, that they welcomed with joy the prospect of a field which they thought would be decisive, or allow them at least more leisure for the future.

Their spirits were high, and their confidence in the General unbounded.

They despared not of the event. From our Battery at Brown's Point, about two miles from Queenston, we have the whole scene most completely in our view.

The sight was awful and solemn. Day was just glimmering. The cannon from both sides roared incessantly, of the mountain Queenston was illuminated by the continual discharge of small arms.

This last circumstance convinced us that some of the enemy had landed, and in a few moments as the day advanced, and objects became more visible, we saw a number of Americans in boats attempting to land upon our shore, amidst a tremendous shower of shot of all description which was skilfully and incessantly leveled at them.

No orders had been given to Capt Cameron who commanded our detachment of York Militia what conduct to pursue in case of an attack at Queenston, and as it had been suggested to him that in the event of a landing being attempted there, the enemy would probably endeavour by various attack to distract our force, he hesitated at first as to the propriety of withdrawing his men from the station assigned them to defend.

He soon saw however that every exertion was required in aid of the troops engaged above us, and without further delay marched us to the scene of action.

On our road General Brock passed us.

He had galloped from Niagara unaccompanied by his Aid de Camp or a single attendant.

He waved his hand to us, desired us to follow with expedition, and proceeded with all speed to the mountain.

Lieut Col McDonnel and Capt Glegg passed immediately after. At the time the enemy begun to cross there were but two companies of the 49th. Regiment, and Grenadiers and Light Company , and I believe three small companies of Militia to oppose them.

Their reception was such as did honor to the courage and management of our troops.

The grape shot and musket balls poured upon them at close quarters as they approached the shore made incredible havoc.

A single discharge of grape from a brass six pounder, directed by Capt Dennis of the 49th Grenadiers, destroyed 15 in a boat.

Three of the Batteaux landed at the hollow below Mr Hamilton's garden in Queenston and were met by a party of Militia and a few regulars who slaughtered almost the whole of them, taking the rest prisoners.

Several other boats were so shattered and disabled, that the men in them threw down their arms, and came on shore merely to deliver themselves up prisoners of war.

Thus far things had proceeded successfully, and the General on his approach to the mountain w as greeted with the intelligence that all our villainous aggressors were destroyed or taken.

As we advanced with our company we met troops of Americans on their way to fort George under guard, and the road was lined with miserable

Several others came over to where we stood and shouting, some of them threw down their arms, and some on their knees in the very attitude of prisoners of war.

wretches suffering under wounds of all descriptions and crawling to our houses for protection and comfort.

The spectacle struck us who were unused to such scenes with horror, but we hurried to the mountain, impressed with the idea that the enemy's attempt was already frustrated, and the business of the day nearly completed.

Another brigade of four boats was just then crossing and the 49th Light Company who had been stationed on the Mountain were ordered down to assist in preventing their landing.

No sooner had they descended than the enemy appeared in force above them.

They had probably landed before the rest while it was yet dark, and remained concealed by the rough crags of the mountain. They possessed themselves of our battery on the height.

General Brock rushed up the Mountain on foot with some troops to dislodge them, but they were so advantageously posted, and kept up so tremendous a fire that the small number ascending were driven back.

The General then rallied, and was proceeding up the right of the mountain to attack them in flank, when he received a ball in his breast -- several of the 49th assembled round him -- one poor fellow was severely wounded by a cannon ball, and fell across the General.

They succeeded however in conveying his body to Queenston.

Just at this instant came up. We were halted a few moments in Mr Hamilton's garden, where we were exposed to the shot from the American battery at Fort Grey, and from several field pieces directly opposed to us, besides an incessant and disorderly fire of musketry from the sides of the mountain.

One of our men had his leg shot off in the ranks by a cannon ball, which carried away the calf of another poor fellow's leg.

In a few minutes we were ordered to advance of the mountain. The nature of the ground, and the galling fire prevented any kind of order in ascending.

We soon scrambled to the top, at the right of the battery which they had gained, and were in some measure covered by the woods.

There we stood, and gathered the men as they advanced formed them in a line.

The fire was too hot to admit of delay.

Scarcely more than 50 collected, about 30 of whom were of our Company headed by Capt Cameron, and the remainder of the 49th Light Company commanded by Captain Williams Lieut Col McDonell was there mounted, and animating the men to charge seconded with great spirit and valor by Capt Williams who exclaimed, "feel firmly to the right, my lands, advance steadily, charge them home, and they cannot stand you."

But the attempt was unsuccessful, and must have been detected rather by a fond hope of regaining what had been lost by a desperate effort, than by any conviction of its practicability.

The enemy were just in front covered by bushes and logs, were in no kind of order, and were in three or four hundred in number. They perceived us forming, and at about 30 yards distant fired. Lieut Col McDonell who was on the left of our party, most heroically calling upon us to advance, received a shot in his body, and fell — his horse was the same instant killed.

Capt Williams, who was at the other extremity of our little band, fell the next moment, apparently dead.

The remainder of our men advanced a few paces, discharged their pieces and retired down the mountain.

Leitu McLean was wounded in the thigh, and Capt Cameron in his attempt to save Col McDonell, exposed himself to a shower of musketry which he most miraculously escaped.

He succeeded in bearing off his friend, and Capt Williams recovered from the momentary effect of the wound in his head, in time to escape down the mountain. This happened, I think about 10 O'Clock.

Our forces rallied about a mile below -- Gen Sheaffe with the 41st from Fort George, nearly 300 in number, came up soon after with the field pieces of the Car Brigade.

All the force that could be collected was now mustered, and marched through the fields back of Queenston, ascended the mountain on the right and remained in the woods in rear of the enemy till intelligence was hained of their position.

During this time the Americans were landing fresh troops unmolested, and carrying back their dead and wounded in their return boats. About 3 O'Clock P.M. General Sheaffe advanced through the woods towards the Battery on the mountain with the main body (composed of the 41st. and the Niagara Militia Flank Companies with field pieces) on the right. The Mohawk Indians under Capt Norton, and a Niagara company of Blacks proceeded along the brow of the mountain on the left, and the Light Company of the 49th with our company of Militia broke through the centre.

In this manner we rushed through the woods to the encamping ground on the Mountain which the enemy then occupied and which had been the scene of their mornings success.

The Indians were first in advance. As soon as they perceive the enemy they uttered their terrific War whoop, and rushing rapidly upon them commence a most destructive fire.

Our troops instntly sprung forward from all quarters joining in the shout.

The Americans gave a volley, then retreated tumultuously and fled by hundreds down the maountain.

At that moment Capt Bullock with 150 of the 41st. and two Flank Companies of Militia appeared, advancing on the road from Chippawa.

The consternation of the enemy was complete.

Though double in number they stopped not to withstand their pursuers, but fled with the utmost precipitation.

Never were men more miserably situated — they had no place to retreat to, and were driven by a furious and avenging enemy from whom they had little mercy to expect to the brink of the mountain which over hangs t e river. They fell in numbers — the river presented a shocking spectable, filled with poor wretches who plunged into its stream from the impulse of fear, with scarcely the hope or probability of being saved.

Many leaped down the side of the mountain to avoid the horrors which pressed up them, and were dashed in pieces by the fall.

The fire from the American batteries ceased.

Two officers were now seen coming up the hill with a white flag, and with some difficulty the slaughter was suspended.

They were conducted up the Mountain to General Sheaffe.

A cessation of hostilities for three days was asked for and assented to.

Gen. Sheaffe very properly and considerately insisting upon the immediate destruction of their boats, which they premitted.

Thus about 5 O'Clock P.M. ended the business of this day, so important and so interesting in its occurences to the inhabitants of this Province. The invasion of our peaceful shores by its unprincipled and insidious neighbours has terminated in the entire loss of their army with every thing brought over, not excepting their standard, with the very modest device of the -- "Eagle perched upon the Globe".--

The exact number of Americans landed cannot be exactly ascertained by us; but we know that we have taken more than 900 prisoners with 60 of their officers, probably their bravest, and their best, and that except the poor wounded men who were carried over in boats, while they retained possession of the mountain, scarce a man has straggled back to relate to his country the disastrous event of an expedition, planned by their unrighteous government to destroy our unoffending, and as they hoped defenceless Province. Never was an infernal, and unprovoked, and unjust attempt at plunder and oppression more completely frustrated, and the view of dead bodies which strewed the ground,and the mangled carcasses of poor, wounded, suffer ng mortals, who filled every room in the village, while it rent the heart and provoked the execration of those measures and those men that led the deluded wretches to their ruin,

afforded a proud, a just and an honest exultation that the hallowed cause of our country had to gloriously prevailed.

"Still have we much to sorrow for — Our has a loss of deplore which the most brilliant success cannot fully atone for, and private feelings will have received wounds which even time tho' it may soothe can never heal. That General, who had led our little army to victory, whose soul was wrapped up in our prosperity, and whose every energy was directed to our defence is now shrouded in the grave. Brave to admiration and entertaining no idea but of conquring in so sacred a cause, he met the fate which he disdained to shun, and ended a life which was an honor to his profession, by a death which must ever be its glory. Who will not sympathize in another misfortune nearly related to the former though of a nature more deeply interesting, because it affects our nearer and more kindly feelings?

I mean the death of Lieut. Col McDonell.

This heroic young man, the constant attendant of the General after his fall, strove to support to the last a cause which should never be despaired of, because it involved in its event the very salvation of his country.

But he was not reserved to witness its triumph.

I have mentioned the maner of his death.

His career was shot but honorable, his end was premature but full of glory.

He will be buried at the same time with the General.

The tear of every lover of his country will honor their fate, and never can their memory be too much venerated.

Our company of volunteers suffered considerably.

One man was killed and eleven wounded some of them very badly.

But all these, tho' melancholy circumstances, are inevitable consequences of war, and grateful should this Province be to Heaven, if by a sacrifice of some of its gallant defenders, it can save itself by unjust aggression, and to preserve to our Mother Country a possession which has ever been the object of her affection, and will soon contribute eminently to her prosperity.

The cause of our enemies has received a deadly shock. They have lost a great number of their regular troops.

Their Militia were unwilling to partake in the enterprise, and it cannot be supposed that they will hereafter be more forward in the cause which was ever repugnant to their feelings, and which they now find to be as big with danger, as it is hostile to every principle of humanity and right.

They have besides lost some of their leading officers -- Col Van Renselaer, who commanded the expedit on, was wounded in the boats, and obliged to return.

General Wadsworth who succeeded him, is taken by us, with several others of their field Officers.

All the arms they brought over have fallen into our hands.

We on the contrary, except in the calamitous instances I have mentioned, are not at all# impaired in the means of defence against similar invasion.

The loss on our part has been providentally small.

Only twenty men have fallen in a contest in which four hundred of the enemy unquestionably perished.

Our troops will have received fresh courage from their victory, and the cool tho' determined and vigorous conduct of Gen Pheaffe, and the gallant behaviour and spirited exertions of the officers under his command on that occasion, claim from us every confidence in the antifipation of the future."

Herkimer Sept 10th

Thirty-seven boat-builders from New York passed here yesterday for Sackets Harbour, where they will be employed in building Schooners for the Lakes.

On Tuesday 300 militia, from Albany, &c passed up the Mohawk in 30 United States, new batteaux.

Michigan

Col Procter, Governor pro. tem. of the Territory of Michigan, has published regulabions of the temporary Government of that district, agreeably to the cession by capitulation on the 16th of August last, by which civil officers of the United States remaining in the Country, are continued in their offices.

The civil Governor is to appoint all Officers to fill vacancies. Courts of justice are to be held as usual.

The duties customs and revenues and revenues accuring according to the laws of the United States, are to be paid quaterly.

Augustus B. Woodward Esq. (Chief Justice of the Territory under the United States) is appointed Secretary.

All the Officers in the Indian department, register, receiver of the land Office, and postmaster, are superceded.

The order is dated at Detroit, August 21, 1812, and signed Edward Proctor Colonel.

Biographical Sketch of Gen. Brock

Major General Isaac Brock was born in the Island of Guernsey in 1764 was educated in England, and commenced his Military career at an early age in the 8th of King's Regiment of Foot.

By the usual gradations he attained, at 30, the rank of Lieut Colonel in the 49th. Regiment, which he commanded from 1797 to 1804 when he was placed on the Staff in Canada as Major General.

He twice led this Regiment into action; in North Holland, against the Danes, serving on board the fleet, in the memorable victory obtained by Lord Nelson, at Copenhagen.

Soon after, he accompanied his Regiment to Canada, where in various subordinate commands, and, for one season, in the command of the Forces, an unaffected display of all the ##### social virtues endeared him to every rank.

The decision of his Military character, manifested on the unhappy occasion, at Fort George, had prepared the Inhabitants of Upper Canada to look up to him, with confidence, in danger, and to the military and civil command of the Province, as a happy omen, in the moment of threatened hostilities.

That they did not misplace their confidence, the capture of an entire Army at Detroit, without the loss of a man, bears witness.

But, truly to appreciate his character, he must have been seen in the various moments of labour and relaxation.

On service, vigilant, active, forgetful of self, he seemed to live only for the object in pursuit.

In society, mild, unassuming, cheerful, exercising the politeness of humanity, he anticipated every wish of those about him.

It is not surprising, if by such means he acquired universal esteem, love, respect and confidence. The rudest soldier, who followed him in the arduous march to Detroit, became humanized by such an example, and cherished a new sentiment of benevolence to his comrades and devotion to the public cause.

In the last day of his glorious career, if General Brock was hurried by his ardent spirit, beyond the marked duties of a leader, to expose himself to certain destruction, we must admire and regret, but not condemn.

The sacrifice was for us, and although the glorious event has consumated the character of his successor, as a military leader, uniting a cool head with exalted courage, yet the memory of our lamented President and of his chosen and faithful companion, Lieut Col. McDonell, the price of our youth, and the example of our men, who fell in the same glorious struggle, and is united to his General in the same grave, must live, endeared to every feeling mind as long as the recall of their fate subsists, and we continue to enjoy the purest Constitution, for the preservation of which they were self devoted.

York October 24 -- 1812

Major General Sheaffe arrived here on the night of the 20th. inst. to take the Oaths of Office as President, and the following Addresses were presented to him -- the first by the Honorable the Executive Council, and the second by a deputation for the purpose.

To Major General Sheaffe, commanding his Majesty's Forces in Upper Canada, &c &c &c

Sir,

We his Majesty's Executive Council of Upper Canada, take the earliest opportunity of congratulating you on the victory obtained at Queenston by His Majesty's Arms.

Called upon to take the Supreme Command, by the most afflicting and melancholy event, the happy effect of the coolness, intrepidity and judgement which you displayed in that eminent situation, the inhabitants of this Province do now feel, and will ever most gratefully remember.

Such a commencement leads us to look to the future with confidence and hope, and to consider what is past, as but a presage of what is to come.

But while thus thankful for the mercies which it hath pleased Providence to bestow, we should be wanting in our duty to the Province, to ourselves, and to you, if we did not shed a Tear over the Ashes of our late and much lamented Commander. --

Words cannot express what we feel.

His Bravery in the field as a General — Gentleness, Humanity and kindness in private Life, and above all, the love of his King and Country, were the distinguishing marks of his Character.

May Britain never want such Defenders, and may we in our respective situations ever profit by such an example.

We now, under Providence, look up to you Sir for Protection, hoping that by your wise and vigorous efforts, we may be enabled finally to resist and triumph over our Enemies.

Thos. Scott.

* * * *

To whish His Honor was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen of the Honorable the Executive Council.

Please to accept my warmest thanks for this address. -- the Victory that has recently crowned our efforts is, under Providence, chiefly to be considered or ascribed to the zeal, valor, and good conduct of the Troops of every description, at the head of which I was placed by an event that we cannot too much deplore.

Many consecutive years the professional companion of my predecesson, no one can better know than myself, the eminent as well as engaging qualities that so justly entitled him to the tribute of public regret, and of private sorrow -- his ability, his energy of character, his ardent zeal for His Majesty's service, and for the public good, peculiarly fitted him at such a period as this, for the arduous situation which he filled that it has devolved on me, but makes me more poignantly feel the two fold loss that is inflicted; it will be my endeavour to

discharge the duties thus assigned to me; at least with zeal and fidelity, and I trust, that the Almighty disposer of events will look down with an eye of favour on our exertions for the defence of this Province, and crown them with success.

R. H. Sheaffe,

Maj. Gen. &c &c &c

York Oct 20th. 1812

To His Honor Roger Hale Sheaffe, President Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces within the same.

May it please your Honor,

We the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town of York, beg leave to condole with your Honor on the Death of our most Gallant and beloved Commander General Brock.

We are sensible that the feelings of private friendship unite with the Public loss in augmenting your Honor's grief on this unfortunate event. Yet the zorrow universally manifested, must afford your Honor a melancholy pleasure, because it is a pledge of the excellent dispositions of those whom your Honor is now called upon to Command.

But while we lament that the Day of Battle was clouded in its commencement, we should be most ungrateful to Providence, as well as to your Honor, were we not to confess, exultation, that it was a proud day for Upper Canada, and glorious to the British name. How fortunate for us that your Honor was near to assume the Command, and by your consummate skill to change a partial defeat into the most brilliant victory.

It is a blessing for which we can never ben sufficiently thankful, and at such a moment the person who succeeds to the Command of the Forces, and to the Government of the Province, should be so intimately acquainted with our loacl situation and commence with an exploit that covers him with glory.

* * * *

His Honor was pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen, Inhabitants of York and its Vicinity.

It is with unmingled emotions of sorrow and pride, that I receive

your affecting Address -- with you I grieve that the Province has lost at such a period, a Chief who had ever its confidence by the wisdom, energy and success, with which he had employed the means placed at his disposal for its defence, and I cannot but feel proud that in being elevated in the situation which he so ably filled, thay I am assured of succeedin , too, to the possession of that confidence -- my best efforts will not be wnnting to justify it.

For the recent success obtained against the Enemy, you are indebted to the loyal and brave Spirit of the Militia, aided by the valour of His Majesty's Troops and of the auxilliary Indians, from the future exertions of which the most fortunate results to the Province may be anticipated.

Vessels arriving at Kingston

Early on Tuesday morning last information was conveyed to town that several American vessels, full of men, were approaching. At day light the troops and Militia wereunder arms, and detachments were immediately sent to occupy the different avenues to the Town in order to give the enemy a proper reception should they be disposed to land.

The Flying Artillery were dispatched in advance of the troops. When they had passed Collin's Bay, several shots were fired by our Gun Boat at the nearest vessels which they returned, but without effect on either side. At Everitts Point one of our field pieces opened upon them, the shot from which appeared to strike several times, and they thought it prudent to sheer further off. About 2 O'Clock they approached the town and were fired at from all our Batteries.

They opened and kept up a brisk fire in their turn upon the Royal George and upon our Batteries, which was continued till after sun set, when the enemy hauled their wind and anchored under the four mile Point, having done no other mischief# than killing one man on board the Royal George.

It is supposed that some damage was done to their largest vessel, the Oneyda, as some of our shot from the Battery at Messiaugoe Point were seen to strike her.

On their way down the Bay of Quinte in the morning they burned a small schooner belonging to Messrs. B. Fairfield.

The alarm had been early communicate through the country, and persons of every age flocked into town from every quarter, eager to repulse the invaders from our peaceful shores.

The veteran Loyalists who had manifested their zeal for their Sovereign during the American rebellion, shewed that age had not extinguished their ardour, and though many of them had passed that time of life, when Military service could not be legally required, they scorned exemption when their inveterate foes approahhed.

Before night the town was crowded with brave men, who insensible to fatigue, were anxious only to grapple with the enemy, who had they attempted to land would have paid dearly for their temerity.

The conduct of the inhabitants of the Midland District on this occasion will be oong remembered to their honor.

On Wednesday morning the American Fleet got under way.

After beating up towards the Lake for some time two of them bore away and sailed down the river, keeping at a respectful distance from our Batteries, which nevertheless gave them a shot in passing.

The other five continued their progress.

Early in the Afternoon another vessel appeared in sight, which proved to be the Simcoe.

She was chased by the enemy, who fired upwards of fifty shots at her.

But she escaped by the intrepidity and dexterity of her Master and Crew, not however, without receiving a shot between wind and water, that must have sunk her had she been much farther from port.

In the evening they were out of sight.

Early on Saturday morning the Sloop Elizabeth, Henry Murney and owner, which sailed from York on Wednesday night under convoy of the Earl of Moira, was taken by the Julia, one of the American Squadron.

Capt McDonell's Company.

On the morning of the 20 instant; a company of Voyageurs, consisting of 45 men including officers, were surprised at St. Regis, and taken prisoners,after having three killed, four wounded and seven making their escape.

The Company was commanded by Capt McDonell, and among the killed was Ensign Rostore. Report speaks of the conduct of the enemy's having committed (after the surrender of the company) many outrages which are uncommon among civilized nations -- among other things, they are said to have stripped the dead of every thing; and robbed children of their money and clothing.

We learn that letters have been received in town, stating that Captain McDonell's company are now at Plattsburgh

Quebec Oct 25th.

On Saturday, the garrison fired a feu de joie, in honor of the very brilliant victory obtained by His Majesty's arms over the numerous American division, commanded by Genl Wadsworth in Upper Canada.

We understand, and with pleasure we announce it to the public, that one of the Government Store ships, lately arrived, brought 10,000 stand of arms.

Prisoners

The prisoners taken at Detroit and brought down to Quebec, are on the point of embarking for Boston, for the purpose of being exchanged.

Five cannon are now lying at the Chateau Court, taken at Detroit.

Ship building

We are assured fr m good authority that the Americans are building a 36 gun frigate at Sackets Harbour, which is in a state of great forwardness. They have also a considerable force of smaller vessels.

On the night of the 20th November a party of the Militia of the Counties of Stormont and Glengary, aided by a detachment of theGlengary Fencibles, crossed over to St Regis and made prisoners of the American troops stationed there, who had before carried off Capt McDonell and a party of the Canadian Voyageurs sent from Lower Canada to occupy that Village.

Not a man on our side was hurt. It is ascertained that the enemy had two men killed, and it was supposed that more had fallen.

The prisoners taken were 1 Captain 1 Subaltern, and 42 rank and file.

They were immediately sent to Montreal under an escort of the Glengary Militia.

Quebec Nov 26th 1812

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Fort Chambly, dated Saturday Morning, 8 O'C

Sir George Prevost is here.

Before he arrived the enemy had taken the opportunity and advanced to Champlain Town -- their number about 8000 --

Yesterday morning at three O'C they fired upon our advance picquet, near the river La Cole in Odletown; they had about 300 regulars under Col Pike, and wounded by their fire, five of their own men, we had none hurt. They meant, it is said, to advance in a greater body last night, but we have not yet heard that they have done so.

I can assure you that the only apprehension here is they will not come.

The force we have opposed to them, is so well disciplined, so admirably disposed, and above all, so well commanded, that no one entertains a doubt or apprehension of the reult.

The local militia are flocking in from all quarters, and are most enthusiastic in the cause.

We have a division of the Army here; a second is at La Prairie, under Col. Baynes a third is in advance of the Acadia, under Col Murray; and the fourth is again in advance of them under Col De Salaberry.

A prisoner has just been brought in.

He is one of the enemy's advance guard under Col Pike.

He says, that after they had fired upon our picket, being themselves fired upon by some Indians under Capt McKay, they were thrown into confusion and fired upon each other.

He lay wounded in the woods until he was found by the Indians. A deserter has also come in, who says they had 40 or 50 killed and wounded.

From his account of their force they do not amount to 8000, and he represents them as very sickly at remaining so long under arms."

Montreal Nov 21st

On Thursday afternoon the news of a probable attack on the frontiers near St Philip, was, received in this city; after the alarm was given, all was activity; troops began to cross the river at about 5 P.M. And continued to cross till 8 O'Clock next morning, and ever since companies, detachments &c have crossed as they have been prepared.

It is now supposed that nearly 25,000 can be brought to act in this quarter, at a few hours notice.

Gentlemen who have carried this news into different parishes in this vicinity, speak in the highest terms of the determined spirit and courageous ardor in which our inhabitants have acted; no people could have been found more ready — and they are not only willing, but wish to partake of the dangers of the conflict which about to take place.

The Governor is now in camp — no man was ever better beloved by every Canadian subject, and what has been said of Lord Wellington can justly be said of him. — No man in the army toils more than Sir George Prevost.

Commissioners

Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners for the Midland, Johnston, and Eastern Districts, named in his Honor the President's Proclamation bearing date the 9th day of November last past for examining into the pretensions of such persons as shall report themselves to be subjects of the United States of America, and claiming exemption from Military Service, will sit for that purpose every Saturday Morning at Eleven O'Clock, at the Court House in the town of Kingston.

Kingston 5th Dec. 1812

Ship Carpenters

We are happy to announce the arrival at this place of about 120 Ship Carpenters on Thursday Evening last.

We are told that more are expected.

An Engagement at Fort Erie.

We are informed that a severe engagement has lately taken place near Fort Erie, in which the loss is stated to have been considerable on both sides.

It is said that the American left 100 of their dead on the field of battle, and that two of their boats were sunk.

But we pretend not to give particulars; we hope soon to have it in our power to give a more detailed account.

The Enemy landing.

We understand by letter of good Authority from Niagara, that on the morning of the 28th. ult. about 2 O'Clock, the enemy effected a landing opposite to Fort Erie, that in the dark they got possession of a Battery and spiked an 18 pounder.

Before a reinforcement could arrive, Lieut King who commanded the Royal Artillery in that quarter, was wounded and made Prisoner, as also 36 men of the 49th. and Militia.

At the first alarm, reinforcements from all quarters proceeded to the spot with the utmost alacrity, and at day break Lieut Col Bishop who commands in that District, found himself supppprted by a detachment of 80 men of the 49th. Regiment under Major Bishop who commands in that District, found himself supported by a detachment of 80 men of the 49th. Regiment under Major Ormosby from Fort Erie, a body of Indians under Major Givins, a detachment of the Norfolk militia under Capt Bostwick, and several companies of the Lincoln Militia under Maj Hatt, and soon after a further reinforcement of Lincoln Militia under Lieut Col Clark; when the Enemy retired in confusion having dismounted two pieces of Field Artillery, burned two or three houses and leaving prisoners with us Capt King, A.D.C. to the American Commander in chief, and about 40 men.

The loss on their side is conputed at about 120 men, on ours at 80 of all descriptions killed, wounded and missing. It appears that a second Division of the enemy made a shew of landing the same day, but were repulsed and returned with some loss to their own Shore.

During that and the next day, the Batteries and Guns were restored, and the whole line put in a perfect state of defence.

As a last effort Gen. Smyth the American Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Lake, embarked in 113 Boats, his whole force consisting of 6000 men, in whose presence he summoned Fort Erie to surrender, but not receiving the desired answer, he relanded his troops on their shore.

This measure is reported to have been atteneded with consequences fatal to his army.

The whole of his Militia Volunteers destroyed their ammunition and disembodied themselves. The regular troops became clamorous, and it is confidently asserted, fired upon their General and wounded his Aid-de-Camp, that in the confusion which ensued, severl houses were destroyed in the village of Buffalo, and that in short his army was completed disorganized.

It must afford infinite satisfaction to every loyal bosom, that the Province has distinguished itself with an# alacrity and spirit worthy of Veteran troops. Indeed the officers commanding at the various points assailed by the enemy on the lines between Fort Erie and Fort George, at Kingston and Johnstown, uniformly testify to this gratifying truth.

Such is the advantage of a good cause — ours animates all classes with alacrity and zeal and courage, the enemy's disgusts their Militia and unnerves their regular force.

Captain M'Donald

Capt M'Donald and Ensign Hall of the Company taken at St Regis arrived in Town on Thursday last

We understand they with their Company were exchanged for Capt Tildens Co. of North York Militia taken at Salmon River, which were to leave here yesterday. By Ensign Hall we learn that the American troops had retired to Winter quarters in Burlington and at Greenbush — it is also ascertained, that the whole amount of their effective force with w hich they approached the borders of this Province with the threatening appearance of invasion, did not exceed 10,000 -- a number which nothing but ignorant conceit could have induced them to make an attempt with.

Gazette January 2d 1813

General Order

Adjutant General's Office

Head Quarters Quebec Dec 17 1812

His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Forces, has great satisfaction in announcing ### to the Troops under his command that he had received a report from Major General Sheaffe communicating the detail of a partial action with the main body of the Enemys Army, under the command of Brigadier General Smyth on the 28th of November, on the Niagara Frontier between Chippawa and Fort Erie, which terminated with distinguished honor, to a very small division of the British Army under Lieut Col Bisbop, who in a most spirited and gallant manner, defeated and repulsed an invading Enemy, so vain in the great superiority of his Force, that he had with an ostentatious pretence of humanity proposed the surrender of Fort Erie, to avoid a useless effusion of British blood, and which was instantly rejected by Lieut Col Bishop with the contempt it merited.

The Enemy was gallantly opposed in landing, at two O'Clock in the morning by the parties under Lieut King of the Roygl Artillery, and Lieut Barclay and Lamont commanding detachments of 30. and 35 men, each of the 49th. Regiment: Lieut Barclay prevented for a considerable time the landing of a force more than ten times his number and did not relinquish the contest, until his party was reduced to Seventeen effective men was threatened by a strong Detachment of the enemy, who had landed on his flank.

He made good his retreat, and joined Major Ormsby. Lieutenant Kind and Lieut Lamont resisted with spirit the advance of the Enemy, until both these Offi ers being severely wounded, they were under the necessity of giving way to an overwhelming force: the wounded Officers fell into the Ebemy hands

Major General Sheaffe expresses in the Strongest terms, his entire approbation of the celerity and decision evinced by Lieut Col Bishop, who moved with reinforcements from Chippawa, and met Major Ormsby, who had marched with the detachment of the 49th Regiment from Fort Erie, and also detachments of the 41st. Regiment of Militia under Colonel Clark and Major Hall[?] At day break this force advanced to meet the enemy, and made prisoners of a Captain and 38 men of the enemys Artillery, and recovered the Guns which had fallen into their hands, and remounted them on the batteries.

The force formed to receive the threatened attack, but the enemy being much galled by the musquetry and suffering considerably from a six pounder, most ably served by Bombardier Jackson of the Royal Artillery, turned their Boats to their own shore, after a vain display for several hours of their numerous armament.

From the number left on the field, and the Boats that were sunk the Enemys loss must have been very great.

A heavy cannonade was kept up from all the enemys Batteries during the day but with little effect.

His Excellency cannot express in sufficiently strong terms his approbation of the steady discipline, and intrepid firmness displayed

by the Troops on this occasion, who undauntly by the superior force of the enemy in numbers, have evinced a brilliant and Glorious example of the preeminence of British discipline. Major Gen Sheaffe reports the assistance rendered by Major Ormsby and the Officers of the 49th Regiment and 41st and the Infantry Co. of the New Foundland Regiment under Capt Whelan and of the Militia under Lieut Col Clark and Major Hatt, and Captain Kirby of the Royal Artillery, and of the Indian Warriors under Major Givens as having been gallantly and judiciously displayed, reflecting the highest honor on every individual engaged.

Signed Edward Baynes

Gazette 1813 Adjutant Genl, North America

Jany 9th

Kingston Dec 23d 1812

Mr Mower,

Having observed in your paper of the 12th of December, a letter from Sackets Harbour signed Samuel T. Anderson and addressed to the Secretary of the U States Navy; wherein it is stated, that information respecting the strength of our force at Kingston was obtained from me — I think it is a duty I owe to myself, to declare, that this statement is altogether false; no information whatever, having been given by me of the state of any of our posts. Indeed Commodore Chancey had he even expected any such communication was too much the gentleman to ask any question on the subject. I am convinced that the above mentioned letter was written by Commodore Chancy's Clerk, (S. T. Anderson) without his knowledge as the Commodore knew, that I neither was General Brocks brother or had any of the Generals baggage with me

Yours &c &c &c

James Brock

Kingston Gazette Jany 9th. 1813.

Defear and Surrender of the American Army

With great satisfaction we announce the receipt of Official intelligence of which the substance is contained in the following bulletin --

War Department Oct 6th ~~surrenger of Gen~~ Hull

Capt Coore has arrived at this office and his army with dispatches from Sir George Prevost, announcing the surrender of General Hull and his whole Army, amounting to 2,500 as prisoners of War, and capture of Fort Detroit, and 33 pieces of cannon.

British loss extremely small not ~~##########~~ exceeding three killed and 13 wounded, amongst the latter are Capt Muir, of the Royal Artillery and Lieutenant Sotherland of the 41st Regiment

Kingston Gazette Jany 16th 1813.

The Frontiers.

One of the Editors of this Paper, returned yesterday from a perilous and distressing campaign at Buffaloe and Niagara the company being discharged for want of men.

The whole line from Buffaloe to Niagara, does not contain more at present than 3,000 men; but 2,000 Pennsylvania volunteers are daily expected to join them, and so, indeed they have been expected the last two months part; previous to the Battle of Queenston, and there were more than double the present number, but what with loss on that affair, the great desertion of Militia by Wholesale and retail, through starvation disgust of the service, and objections to serve under the United States officers, few Militia were left.

Much sickness prevails on the line.

Kingston Gazette Jany 16th 1813.

Sermon

Just received and for sale at this Office a sermon, preached by the Rev William Smart, on the Death of Major General Brock who fell in the Battle of Queenston Heights, Upper Canada, on the 13th of October 1812.

Was preached in Brockvill on the 15th of November 1812, by the Rev. W. Smart.

Kingston Gazette Jay 16th 1813.

Riot in Buffalo

A letter from Lieutenant Irvine of the Baltimore volunteers to the Editor of the Whig, dated

Buffaloe November 27th 1812

I beg to state in referance to a riot in which five or six of the company to which he belonged were engaged, that on the Monday preceeding the date of his letter these few in conjunction with some other volunteers from New York and Pennsylvania &c fell into a quarrel with a tavern keeper of this town, named Pomeroy.

He (as they say) wished "That every volunteer who came to fight the British might be put to death in Canada."

Instead of leaving the infuriated Landlord and seeking a better, they resolved to attack the House, where several of their comrades had been previously beaten and cut most dangerously --

Major Noon, Col McClure, Gen Porter and several other Officers, with Mr Warner and myself, who happened to be in Buffaloe at the moment, and did every thing possible to quell the men, but finding them too strong for us, we thought it good policy, to let them pull down the sign, on condition of their proceeding no further; this done the others were not content, but did more mischief in spite of our exertions, and five or six unarmed men who were unlawfully breaking furniture &c where cut down by Colonel Porters artillerists, amongst these were Samuel Bowstried who had usually been a quiet unoffending creature.

Kingston Gazette Jany 23d 1813.

Mortality in the American Army

The following is from a late Boston paper and from information received through correct channels, there can be no doubt but it is literally true. The mortality is shocking and owing to causes which need not exist.

The Army of the North

By a# gentleman from Burlington in whose intelligence and varacity the utmost confidence may be placed, we are informed that a most shocking mortality prevails among the Troops stationed at that place.

From five to twelve die every day and in twenty four hours ending last Saturday it was stated twenty had died. -- In the 11th Regiment the most healthy of any, consisting of 670 men 450 including Officers, were returned absent and unfit for duty; of which number the absent formed but a small proportion.

The whole number of Troops at Burlington is supposed to be about 1000 or 1200. Those at Platsburgh are ##### equally sickly. As this mortality does not extend beyond the soldiery, its causes must be found in something peculiar to them. Indeed it is not difficult to account for it in an examination of their past Campaign, and their present situation. They encamped during their stay at Platsburgh in a low wet plain; the campaign was protracted to a most unfavorable season, and in the late march to Champlain, the Soldiers were exposed ten days during which they experienced very cold and stormy weather, poorly clad and without a Tent to cover them.

On their return to Burlington there were many lodged in Barracks of which the Plastering was still wet, and where the rooms even of the sick were not even supplied with fuel. Add to all this, the insufficiency of the surgeons, and we regret to say inattention of some of the Officers.

It would seem scarcely credible, that the dead are thrown into a hole in the sand, scarcely deep enought to admit of being covered with only a blanket round them sometime six or eight together.

We forbear to relate the many instances which were mentioned to our informant, of apparent inhumanity exhibited in this distress.

One only shall be told by a Sergeant onetthe Spot.

When the Army marched from Pltasburg, seven men belonging to his corps were left sick in the Tents.

Having occasion to return to the Camp in three days after their march, he found five out of the seven dead, and from their situation it was not doubted they perished through neglect.

The Militia had nearly all disbanded and dismissed without a cent of apy. The sick were found in every town, and dispersed on every road begging their way homeward.

The mortality at Burlington is increasing.

A non commissioned Officer of the army from that place, states that 18 men died there the night before he came away. Our last accounts from Buffaloe, state that Mortality there has greatly encreased, and that from 40 to 50 poor unprovided for Soldiers die daily

Kingston Gazette 1813

Camp on Fire.

It is reported at the lines, that on Saturday forenoon, the 26th the Barrack at Champlain, was discovered to be on fire, under the floor amongst some shavings, which being removed by some of the Soldiers, the flames burst forth and so alarmed the defenders of American Liberty, that they retreated to a place of safety, leaving the flames to consume all their arms &c.... which being loaded went off au feu de joie to the great satisfaction of the by standers.

Not an article was saved. It is supposed that the fire was originated by some of the soldiers as the greatest dissatisfaction prevails among them.

When the Virginian Militia was lately discharged at Swanton, being sent home without receiving pay, they threatened to burn every thing belonging to Government there.

The only this that prevented them from doing this, was compassion for the poor fellows, who, were to take their place, who, in that case, must have suffered.

They took the feathers from their caps, stamped them in the mud and uttered the most inveterate threats against their Officers and huzzaed for King George.

Kingston Gazette Feby 16th. 1813.

Launch of the Madison

From the Lakes we learn that the Ship Madison, lately built at Sackett's Harbour was launched on the 26th ulto without accident amid the acclamation of hundreds.

She is a beautiful corvette built ship of the following dimentions; 112 feet Keel 32 1/2 feet Beam 11 1/2 feet Hold; 580 Tons; and will mount 24, Thirty two pound Cannons.

She was built throughout in the space of forty five days.

Kingston Gazette Feb. 16th. 1813.

Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada.

At a meeting of the principal# inhabitants of the Town of York and its Vicinity held at York on Tuesday the 15th day of December 1812, pursuant to a Public Notice.

Chairman, the Hon Chief Justice Scott

1st Resolved. That a select Society be established by an annual subscription throughout the Province, to be called the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, for the following specific purposes.

1st. To afford relief and aid to such families of the Militia in all parts of the Province as shall appear to experiance particular Distress in consequence of the death or absence of their friends and relations employed in the Militia Services of the Province.

2d. To afford like aid and relief to such Militia Men as have been or shall be disabled from labour, by Wounds or otherwise in course of the Service aforesaid.

provided it shall appear to the Committee hereafter to be named, that over and above the Aid afforded by the Legislature, to some of the cases above mentioned some further relief is necessary.

3d. To reward merit, excite Emulation and commemorate glorious Exploits by bestowing Medals or other honorary marks of public friendship and Distinction for extraordinary instances of personal courage, or fidelity in defence of the Province, by individuals, either of His Majestys Regular or Militia Forces or Seamen.

4th That the Society shall continue during the war with the United States of America and shall be under the special protection and patronage of His Honor Major General Sheaffe, or the Person administering His

Majestys Government in this Province, for the time being.

5th That every person throughout the Province whose annual subscription shall amount to one pound or upwards, shall be admitted to the honor of being a member of the Society, and have the privilege of recommending Objects to its charitable bounty, and also of votinh at all General Meetings and Deliberations of the subscribers. And that the Members of His Majestys Executive Councils, Judges of the Kings Bench, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Clergymen of the Established Church together with other persons, whose annual subscription shall amount to Ten pounds or upwards shall be directors of the Society for the purpose hereinafter mentioned and all General and Field Officers of His Majestys Regular forces srving in the Province are invited to be honorary Members of the Society.

6th That the affairs of the Society be Governed, and its business, Conducted by a General Board of Directors to assemble Quarterly, that is on the first day of the Quarter Sessions, in the Town of York, which Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary Treasurer, and any number not less than five of the other directors, and that the Chief Justice and the Members of His Majestys Executive Council for the time being, shall be President and Vice President of the Society, without the ~~preference~~ presence of one or more of whom such General Board cannot be held or business transacted.

7th. The Grand Board of Directors shall by the Secretary and Treasurer make regular entries of their proceedings and statement of their Receipts and Disbursements in Books to be kept for that purpose in order that the same be occasionally published and submitted to the inspection of the

subscribers. And to facilitate the object of the Society and the said board shall appoint Committees of their own Members residing in different Districts, who may apply to the relief of cases of Distress arising therein, the whole amount of the subscriptions obtained in such Districts, except three percent on the said amount to be appropriated by the Directors towards effecting the third object of the Society; and the said committee shall from time to time transmit to the Secretary of the General Board at York on acc ount of their proceedings and expenditures, that unity may be perserved in the Society throughout the Province and a full statement of its transaction may be prepared for the satisfaction of all Subscribers and the public at large.

8th That the respective sums at first to be subscribed shall be considered the sum to be paid Annually by each subscriber, during the continuance of the Society (unless in case of leaving the province or some material alteration in the circumstances of the subscriber) and shall for the present year be paid within one month after the subscription, and in the following years at such periods as the General Board of Director shall appoint, in order to provide supplies, but adapted for Relief of Distress on the most advantageous Terms.

And that the money accuring from such subscriptions, shall be considered as constituting the funds for the purpose of the Society.

9th. That exclusive of the Annual subscription the Society will accept of donations of any extent whatsoever from those who may not choose to become annual Subscribers or Members of the Society, and the names of such Benefactors and the sums they give shall be published Quarterly

in the York Gazette.

10th. That exclusive of the annual subscription, the Society will accept of Donations as persons may feel disposed. And whereas it is the opinion of this Society that no personal whatever in Military Services, can compensate for insubordination and breach of Discipline it is hereby particularly Resolved that the Board of Directors shall not be at liberty to bestow medals or other Honorary marks of Distinction upon any Militia man or Soldier who shall be convicted of desertion or absenting himself from duty without leave from his superior Officer or to afford any relief whatever from the funds of this Society, to the family of such Person.

Kingston Gazette 1813

Loyal and Patriotic Meeting

A very respectable meeting of the citizens of Quebec, was held at the Union Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the furtherance of the objects of the Loyal Patriotic Society of Upper Canada.

There was no diversity of sentiment on the subject of extending aid to the inhabitants of Upper Canada; by subscriptions in this City; but a number of Gentlemen were of opinion that the subscription should also have in view the creation of a fund to be employed for the Like purpose in this Province, and indeed throughout the whole of British North America.

A committee was finally appointed to digrest propositions on the subject, to be submitted to a future meeting.

Nothing can be more consistant with justice and sound policy, on the part of those in easy circumstances, than the extending pecuniary assistance to those who suffer in the common cause. The cause is the same throughout all the Prowinces, but the inhabitants of Upper Canada have been the first to suffer by the war, they are now more immediately threatened than any of us, with the malice of our enemies, and they have undoubtedly the first claim to our assistance; nor can we give a stronger earnest of the sincerity of our intentions of affording relief to those who may hereafter want it, than by making an immediate and liberal donation to the people of Upper Canada.

If there is any set of men who are well calculated to dispense this donation, it must be those who are upon the spot and who have acquired their title to vote in the Upper Canada Society solely by their liberality.

Gazette April 27th. 1813.

Arrival of Prisoners

Arrived at this place yesterday on their way to Quebec, whither they will proceed this day -- Brigadier General James Winchester -- Colonel W Lewis and Major Madison, attached to the American Army captured by General Proctor on the River Rasin

Kingston Gazette March 2d 1813.

Tecumseh.

"This celebrated chief 'Tecumseh' has defeated Harrisons rear guard, and has sent to Amherstburgh besides the prisoners five hundred Oxen and as many Hogs. The American Army had in consequence retreated to Sandusky Bay".

The above took place on the 7th.

The Oxen &c arrived at Amherstburgh on the 14th ult.

Kingston Gazette March 23d 1813.

Sackets Harbour

Extract of a letter from Sackets Harbour

January 29th 1813

The fears which you entertain for the safety of this Harbour from the attack of the British have no grounds as the force here is such that they dare not attack it.

It consists of eleven armed Schooners mounting 2, 4, and 5 Guns; the Brig Oneidia 15, and Ship Madison, 32 guns besides the land forces of Militiaand regulars

Gazette March 1813

News from Richmond

Extract of a letter dated Richmond 14th Inst.

"Smith Island at the mouth of the Bay is in the possession of the English, fortifications are erected and His Majestys colors flying there.

Two frigates have proceeded up as far as York River.

Indeed nothing can pass or repass, or evade the enemy. It is the general opinion that a long and severe blockade is intended."

"P.S. Evening -- News in town that the British Squadron has recived a reinforcement of 8 or 10 Sail probably to relieve some vessel that have been out a long time -- So you see a force sufficient can be kept here even without supplies from us.

List of killed and wounded in the attack on Ogdensburgh

Feby 22d 1813.

Royal Artillery, 1 rank and file killed.

Kings Regiment 1 Sergeant, killed 12 rank and file, wounded.

New Foundland Regiment. 1 rank and file killed -- 4 rank and file wounded.

Glengary Light Infantry. 2 rank and file killed; 1 Lieut Colonel, 1 Captain 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants -- 7 rank and file wounded.

Militia -- 2 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Sergeant 15 rank and file wounded.

Total 1 Serjeant 6 rank and file killed

1 Lieut Col. 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns 3 Serjeants, 38 Rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers wounded, Glengary light Infantry Lieut Colonel McDonald Captain Jenkens, Severely, Lieut McKay Militia. Capt I McDonald, Lieutenant Empy severely Lieut McLain and Lieut McDermot.

J Rowan

D. A. Adjutan General

Return of Ordnance, Small Arms &c

taken at Ogdensburgh.

Ordnance, 2 Brass 9 Pounders 2 do 6. 2 Iron 12 Pounders, 4 do 6 with carriages and side arms complete.

Shot of forts 7133 Stands of Arms 672.

12 Barrels of Powder, 162 Cartridges; Ball Cartridge Kegs 14. Colors 1, Garrison flag 1

Gazette March 23d 1813

Army Movements

Part of the Northern army are to move post haste to join the army of the centre at Sackets Harbour.

Colonel Pike of the 15th Regiment with 700 men, in 150 Sleighs were quartered on us on the night of the 8th inst.

They made a good deal of trouble for us, and we received very little Pay. Colonel Pearce of the 16th Regiment, with 400 men in 100 Sleighs, staid with us on the night of the 11th. they gave us less trouble and better pay.

To night we are to have the 6th Regiment Although they hire and press all the Horses and sleighs they can to expedite their march, yet Colonel Pikes detachment was five days riding from Plattsburgh to this place a distance of 75 miles. Three soldiers were frozen so that they died in ### coming from Plattsburgh and many more were badly frozen. Another letter from Potsdam of the 15th States that two Regiments of the U.S. troops have passed through this village from Plattsburgh for Sackets Harbour the present week.

It being necessary that they should go on expeditiously all the Sleighs and Horses in this country were put in requisition. The troops with their Snow Shoes are transported in sleighs at the rate of nearly 13 miles per day.

The war, to prevent the impressment of British Seamen is now carried on in this vicinity by impressing all American farmers, their horses and Sleighs in their power.

We find here there are some American Officers, as well as British, when clothed with a little brief authority, can abuse it with impunity.

Many of our impressed American farmers say there is an American land as well as a floating hell.

It is humiliating to the highest degree to think of our losses and disgrace and with what imprudence and extravagance the war is carried on in this quarter.

Upwards of 250 Sleighs passed through this place with troops, as they have travelled, it will take them at least 20 days to go and return, when the troops might have marched through with ease in 8 days, and saved an expence of at least $10,000. for their Transportation.

Gazette May 4th 1813.

An Attack on Lewiston

Wilmington April 8th 1813

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover:

Dover April 7th 1813,

Dear Sir

The following are copiesof dispatches received, the one at three OClock and the other at 9 this morning, by the Governor from Col Davis commanding at Lewiston

You will no doubt give them immediate publicity

S. H. Black

H.Q. Lewiston April 6th 1813.

Sir

This evening the Belvidera and two small vessels came close into Lewiston and commenced an attack by firing several 22 Pound shots into the Town; which have been pciked up; after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned.

Sir

In reply to the renewal of your demand with addition for a supply of water, I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, Sir, you must be sensible of, therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this Town is both wanton and cruel.

I have the honor to be &c

J. B. Davis Col Com

H.Q. Lewiston April 6th 1813

Sir

Since the reply to Commodore Berresfords letter which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 OClock

Belvidera off the village of Lewiston

Sir

No dishonor can be attached in complying with the Demand of Sir John Barrisford to Lewiston in consideration of his superior force.

I must therefore consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the Cattle that the neighbourhood afford, most cruel on your part, to its inhabitants. I grive for the distress of the women and Children are reduced by you conduct and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor &c

R Byron Captain

N.B. The Cattle will be honorably paid for.

S. B. Davis Colonel Commanding

Reply

To which I have returned the following reply verbally -- "That Col Davis is a gallant man and has already taken care of the Ladies."

The attack immediately commenced and continued until near 10 O'Clock. The fire from our battery silenced one of the most dangerous Gun Boars, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder, for which you will immediately send me a supply of shot and Powder, and it

is uncertain how long the Bombardment will continue. They have not succeeded with their Bombs to reach the Town. And the damage of their 32 Pounders and cannister cannot be ascertained till day light.

I hope Sir, in this affair you will find the honor of the State has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be Sir &c

S. B. Davis Col Com.

Jos Haslet

N.B. While ~~#####~~ writing the above the enemy has commenced firing.

Kingston Gazette 1813 March 4th.

YORK TAKEN.

on Sunday Evening last His Honor Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe and Suite arrived in Town, from York, which place they left on Tuesday, the 27th ult -- on which day the enemy succeeded in getting possession of that place, after a few hours obstinate resistance. We have not as yet been able to ascertain any farther particulars.

Gazette March 4th. 1813.

Benefits of the War

The following authentic extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Plattsburgh to his friend in this village describes some of the blessings of a War for the conquest of Canada.

"Our roads are beset with press gangs, pressing all our hoses and, Sleighs for the transportation of the Troops which are expected to go tomorrow.

There is scarcely a person in the neighbourhood who has not had his Sleigh and Horses wrested from him by force; and many of the Horses thus taken have been standing in the Camp without shelter for these ten days past.

Men riding on Horseback have been made to dismount#, their horses taken from them, and themselves otherwise ill treated.

Travellers on the road a distance from home, and even such as had women and children in company, have been indiscriminately turned out of their Sleighs into the Snow, and left to shift for themselves.

This Government Banditti have been let loose upon the inhabitants, armed for the purpose of impressment.

A gentleman the other day had a Pistol put to his breast (the #### other day) by a ruffian soldier, (an Officer in company) and made to deliver up his Sleigh and Horses; and another of them named James Daugharty, lately shot a boy of the name of Ehten Bradley, about 17 years of age, who happened to drive past him in a sleigh, in day time.

He presented his gun deliberately, and lodged a Ball and some Buck shot in the lads body, which soon terminated his existance.

Daugharty has been surrendered to the civil authority, and is confined in goal in this Town.

Our friends Sleigh and Horses have been carried off and his wife and family abused -- and for these outrages no satisfaction can be obtained, as the whole of the business is countenanced by the Officers."

From the Kingston Gazette.

Buffalo News

On Wednesday morning last, at about one O'Clock, in conformity to some previous arrangements our batteries at Black Rock opened a fire upon those of the enemy which continued with little intermission during the day.

The Sailors battery at the Navy yard silenced the enemys lower battery, and probably killed several of the enemy. One man was killed at our batteries by a cannon shot from the enemy, one lost his hand# in the act of loading one of the pieces and several accidents happened -- 2 or 3 balls passed through our Barracks and several private houses were injured a little.

A few shots were exchanged on Thursday morning.

Gazette May 11th 1813.

An Indians Speech

The language and feelings of the Savages on the subject of the encorachments of the Americans upon their lands can hardly be placed in a stronger light than in the following Speech, from a leading Chief and Orator, upon hearing Governor Hulls invitation to attend a Council to be holden at Detroit for the purchase of certain lands in the summer of 1807. They were adopting and attempting to enforce the Prophets non intercourse system. Lemaigouis, had been arrest; and they were in a high state of irritation. Thus circumstanced, they "Spoke what they felt, and spoke without control."

It is the language which every honest Indian holds when he speaks "from the Heart." After replying in very few words to some remarks, relative to the arrest of Lemaigouis, and the doctrine, he declares at once, their determination not to attend the council for the purpose of alienating their lands; and boldly charges the American Government with continual encroachments and aggressions on their right. It is thus, Chief said he that we Red men have always been driven back from the shores of the great Water to where you now find us.

"Chief! Before white men came to destroy us or drive us back, we are told that our Fathers were never cold or hungry.

Our waters were then full of fish; our woods full of animals -- when we looked to the right hand or the left, Deer stood before us -- They were many and did not run for fear -- With our weapons we could procure meat to strengthen us, and the skins to keep us warm -- We then stood firm on our own hunting grounds and there were none to disturb us -- then we laid down to sleep we were not afraid -- We had enough and were contented.

"Chief" When white men came it was not so -- They took possession of the ground and drove us back -- if we complained they did not hear us -- if we took up the hatchet it was in vain they drove us farther -- This they have continued to do, until we have grown poor, very poor and miserable -- we are both hungry and naked, as you now see us. This is because Red men have been fools and gave up their hunting grounds. The great Spirit is angry at this -- and yet you say our father at Detroit, wants to get more of our lands. Does the great Chief of the Bigknives order him to do this? I understand you so. What! then -- will he never be satisfied. Has he not land enough yet for his own Children? When will he pay us for what he has already got? Where are the goods, which were promised by the Great Wayne at his Treaty -- Where are the goods which the Great Chief General Wilkinson promised to us when he was there? Look here? Here is his talk -- I heard him as he spoke it; it was a good talk -- He promised us blankets -- it tickled our ears; but it has not warmed our backs.

Chief! You have heard our complaints before, and you promised to help us. You promised to inform your father the Great Chief of the Bigknives -- Why does he not hear us? Is this our great Father (as you call him) so near that he wants our lands; and yet so far off that he cannot hear our complaints? Well suppose we give him all our land and go to our brethren beyond the Mississippi -- will he then be content? No. He will cross the Mississippi and send his warriors after us even there -- Nay we are told he has already set his goot beyond the Great River. . .

[illegible]

[illegible] help us. You promised to return, your Honour [illegible] Brightness — Oh, come he not [illegible] you call him) so near that he waves [illegible], and [illegible] so [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] . . .

Our eyes begin to open. We see he will never let us rest till we are driven perhaps beyond the setting sun.

"Chief! We are the Chiefs of the Chippawas and Ottaws now present are not fools. We will keep our lands, if our Brethren at Detroit sell their,s let them do it. . . they are blind. We cannot help it. They are foolish -- If they go on thus what will they have for their children to stand upon? Nothing. They will starve -- and who will pity them -- This is all I have to say"

"Ah no," abruptly added an old chief (nearly ninety) "No no brother -- I hope you will not think of trying to get away any more of our land. Not a post so big as my hand; for we have not so much to spare. We intend to stand as long as we can on our own ground. I hope you w ll remember what we now say; and tell your great Chief at Detroit; That he may know our minds

Gazette 1813

Northern Army

General Dearborn left Albany a few days since to take the immediate command at Sacket's Harbour.

Troops are continually marching to that post; and the first offensive measures are expected to be in that quarter.

The United States Swuadron on Lake Ontario consists of Ship Madison 28 Guns Brig Oneida 18. Schooners. Hamilton 9: Gov. Tomkins 6; Conquest 3; Grower 5; Pert 3; Fair American 4: Julia 2: Ontario 1; Sourge 8; Elizabeth 2; Lady of the Lake 3. with Mary bomb-ketch.

A keel was laid for a 32 Gun ship, An expedition against Kingston was in preparation, by land and water.

On Sunday last about 120 of the crew of the Constitution set off in carriages for Sackets Harbour

Kingston Gazette.

Adjutant Generals Office

H. Q. Kingston 21st of May 1813.

The Commander of the forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the Troops the brilliant result of an action which took place on the Banks of the Miami River, on the 5th inst with a part of the Northwestern part of the American Army under Major General Harrison, and which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy, and the capture, dispersion or destruction of a reinforcement, under the direction of Brigadier General Clay. of thirteen hundred men, bythe gallant division of the Army under the Command of Brigadier General Proctor, five hundred prisoners were taken exclusive of those who fell into the hands of the Indians, and those could not be ascertained.

Brigadier General Proctor praises and refers to his disptaches, the gallant conduct of his Troops on the occasion. The enemy's loss was ver severe, while that of the British amounted only to 16 rank and file killed, 1 subaltern, 4 Serjeants and 4 Rank and file wounded. Kingston Gazette May 25th 1813.

By his Honor Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe Bart. President, administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding his Majesty's Forces within the same Province &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION

Reflecting with the deepest contrition on the unowrthy returns, which we have made to Divine Providence for the numberless blessings, which under our most Gracious and Religious Sovereign, we in this Province have so long enjoyed, it becomes us most devotedly to humble ourselves before Almighty God, imploring his pardon and forgiveness, and beseeching him that he would still be pleased notwithstanding our unworthyness, to support us, with his aid and protection admist the numberous dangers and difficulties with which we are now surrounded. I have therefore, thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of this Province, to appoint Friday the 18th day of June next ensuing to be a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation before God, to be devotedly observed as such, by all of His Majestys subjects throughout this Province, that we may in the most solemn manner acknowledge, and lament our manifold transgressions, and also with humble hope offer up our united prayers to Almighty God for the recovery of our most Gracious Sovereign, for the Success of his arms, and for the safety, and prosperity of every part of his Dominions.

And I do hereby strictly charge and command the said Public fast and Humiliation to be devotedly observed by all his Majestys subjects of this Province of Upper Canada.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at Kingston this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirteen and in the fifty third year of our reign.

R. H. Sheaffe

President &c

Kingston Gazette.

Alarm

The alarm among the American coast is becoming every day greater.

The British are taking their Vessels by force.

The Blockades are so strict that neither ingress nor egress is possible at any port of consideration.

This is the proper method of conducting the war — leave it to our Brave navy and it will insure us an honorable peace.

What has hitherto been inflicted on the enemy may only be considered affairs of Posts, they will not truly feel our vengeance, till their Cities and Towns are laid in ruins.

Kingston Gazette.

Arrivals

Arrived on Thursday evening the 3d Inst. from Sackets Harbour with a flag of Truce, the American Schooner Lady of the Lake; brining the Ladies of Major Dennis and Mr Pay Master Brock of the 49th Regimant, who were politely accommodated with a passage from Fort George in the Madison, by Commodore Chauncy. Captain Blackmore of the 8th or Kings Regiment, who was left wounded at Sackets Harbour, also arrived in the Lady of the Lake.

We learn that all the store houses and arsenals at that place were set on fire, and that the whole of their marine stores together with those pillaged at York have been consumed to ashes.

The Officer who was charged with the execution of this duty, conceiving that all was lost, when the British charged the enemy and drove him to seek shelter in his Block House, immediately set fire to the Magazines, and that an attempt was made to burn the new ship upon the Stocks, but unfortunately was not attended with the same success. It is reported that the Officer has been placed in confinement, and is to be tried for the premature execution of his orders.

A reinforcement of 700 men entered Sackets Harbor# within a few minutes after the British had re-embarked

Kingston Gazette.

Communication

Captain Isaac Swaney, having reported in Kingston, that I had gone off with the enemy, and that Capt George Playter had informed him of it -- I have given the Editor the under written Certificate (being a true copy from Capt Playter to me) as necessary to undeceive those who believe the assertion.

John Dennis.

"Whereas it is reported, I, the subscriber have said that Mr. John Dennis Shipwright had joined the Americans, I solemnly declare, I never have signified the least hint of any such word. Witness my hand at York May 18th 1813

George Playter Senior.

American Official Account of the

Capture of York.

Copies of Letter from Major General Dearborn to the

Secretary at War

H.Q. York capital of U Canada

April 27th. 1813. 8 OClock P.M.

Sir

We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave Officers and Soldiers. Gen Sheafie commanded the British troops, Militia and Indians in person. We shall be prepared to sail for the object of the expedition the first favourable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active Brigadier Gen Pike.

I am with the highest respect yourc &c. &c. &c.

H Dearborn.

To the Hon Gen.

John Armstrong

Secretary of War

Washington

Head Quarters York April 28th 1813

Sir

After a detension of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, at 8 O'Clock commenced landing the Troops about three miles westward of the Town and one and a half of the enemys works.

The wind was high and in an unfavourable direction for the boats which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the scite of the ancient French Fort Toronto.

It prevented also many of the armed Vessels taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing but every thing that could be done was effected.

The Riflemen under Major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from the Indians and other Troops.

General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land.

His force consisted of 700 regulars and militia and 100 Indians.

Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, when the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs.

As soon as General Pike landed with 7 or 800 men, and the remainder of the Troops were pushing for the shore the enemy retreated to their works.

Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault were moving incolumns to wards the main work; when within sixty rods of this a tremenduous explosion took place from a Magazine previously prepared and which threw out such immense quantites of stones; and seriously to injure our Troops.

I have not been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will, I fear exceed one hundred and among these

I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent Officer General Pike who received a contusion from a large Stone which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previous to this explosion the enemy had retired into the Town, excepting a party of Regulars, to the number of forty who did not escape the effects of the shock and were destroyed.

Gen Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops, and left directions with the Commanding Officer to make the best terms he could.

In the mean time, all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines, of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen Pike had been wounded, I went on shore.

To the General, I had been induced to confine the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish, and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The Troops behaved with great firmness and deserves much applause particularly those first engaged and under circumstances which would have#### tried the firmness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning, and in carrying the first battery was not very great -- perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of Officers. Notwithstanding the enemys advantage in positions and numbers in the commencement of the action; their loss was greater than ours especially in Officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbour against a gale of wind; and as soon as they got into a proper position a tremendu[illegible]ous

cannonading opened upon the enemys batteries, and was kept up against them until they were carried or blown up and had no doubt a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Commodore Chauncey for his able and indefatigabel exertions in every possible manner which could give satisfaction and effect the expedition.

He is equally estimable, for sound judgement, Bravery and industry.

The government could not have a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived.

A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and a great quantity of Naval stores were set on fire, by the enemy soon after the explosion of the Magazine. A considerable quantity of Military Stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and of course must leave them upon parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail tomorrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to General Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be &c

Henry Dearborn

Hon Gen. J. Armstrong

Secty of War Washington

Copies of Letters from Commodore
Chauncey to the Sectry of the Navy.

U.S. Ship Madison at Anchor off
York 8 OClock P.M. April 27 1813.

Sir

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American is flying upon the Fort at York.

The Town capitulated this afternoon at 4 O'Clock.

Brigadier General Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be sir your most obedient Servant

Isaac Chauncey

Hon Wm Jones Secty
of the Navy Washington

U.S. Ship Madison at Anchor off York
April 28th 1813.

Sir

Agreeable to your instructions and arrangements made with Major General Dearborn, I took on board the Squadron under my Command, the General and Suite, and about 1700 Troops, and left Sackets Harbour on the 25th inst, for this Place.

We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position ~~#####~~ about a mile to the South and Westward of the enemys principal Fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The plan fixed upon by the Major General, and myself for landing the Troops was the scite of the old French Fort Taranta

The debarcation commenced about 8 O'Clock A.M. and was completed about 10.

The wind blowing heavy from the Eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the Enemy, who had taken a position in a thick woods where the first Troop landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the Officers and men, over came every obstacle.

The attack upon the enemy was so vigorous, that they fled in every direction, leaving a great many killed and wounded on the field.

As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the Schooners to take a position near the Forts in order that the attack upon them by the Army and Navy might be simultaneous.

The Schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome manner under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries and took a position within about six hundred yards off their principal Fort, and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction The troops as soon as landed, were formed under the immediate orders of Brigadier General Pike, who led in a most gallant manner the attack upon the Forts, and having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work, (the enemy having previously laid a train), blew up the magazine, which in its effects upon our Troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great and amongst the former the ever to be lamented, General Pike, who fell at the head of a column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine.

His death at this time is much to be regretted as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity zeal and experience makes his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike the Command ### of the troops devolved for a time upon Colonel Pierce, who soon after took possession of the Town.

At about 2 O'Clock P.M. the American flag was substituted for the British and at 4 O'Clock our Troops were in quiet possession of the Town.

As soon as General Dearborn learnt the situation of General Pike he landed and assumed the Command. I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into and approved by General Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of their principal stores, containing large quantity of Naval and Military Stores, as well as a large ship upon the Stocks, nearly finished -- the only vessel found here is the Duke of Glouster, undergoing repairs -- The Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston.

We have not yet had a return made of the Naval and Military Stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board what we can receive, the rest will be destroyed. I have to regret the death of Midshipman Thompson and Hatfield, and several Seamen killed -- the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by General Dearborn, I presume that the public stores, will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re embark to-morrow and proceeded to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the Officers and men generally, under my command, and feel myself particularly indebted to the Officers commanding Vessels for their Zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be very respectfully Sir your most obedient Servant

Isaac Chauncey.

Hon W. Jones
Sect of the Navy, Washington

Presidents Office
Kingston 14th Feby 1813

His Honor the President, has been pleased to appoint Joseph Forsyth Esqr. to be collector of Customs at Port of Kingston, vice Joseph Anderson Esqr. deceased.

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